THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 164

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Eclipses Other Than Solar

Let the People Judge Court

Balancing Gold With Trade

¶ **According to schedule,** the sun hid its face behind a shadow and only the corona of its blushes could be seen. All along the path of totality, groups of natural scientists at strategic points pointed their instruments skyward, glued their eyes to telescopes and camera sights, and altogether secured what is expected to be the most satisfactory records of a solar eclipse yet assembled. The United States Navy and National Geographic Society, breaking camp on Canton Island, in the South Pacific, radio confirmation of the success of their trip. Astronomers focus on the sun from a freighter in the open sea. An American army aviator soars 25,000 feet above the Andes. Another group likewise soars over the southern cordillera. Indians on Andean slopes ring church bells, pipe primitive flutes, crowd mountain paths once trod by the Incas, watching the phenomena with superstitious awe. "The land of the sun" has no sun for a few moments, and ignorance induces fear in the natives. But scholars rejoice. The occasion furnishes them further opportunity to expand their knowledge. How well the incident illustrates the needless enslavement to fears induced by ignorance and superstitution, and the freedom that accompanies their overcoming! Most of mankind needlessly trembles before shadows of one kind or another.

¶ **The court reorganization plan** again! This time the subject is agitated by the opposition, and the object is to force President Roosevelt's "no compromise" challenge to a public dueling field. While the Administration—now convinced the court rejuvenation scheme is too unpopular for general acceptance—sounds out Senators anent a compromise proposal, opponents to court tampering prepare a 30-page majority report containing in meticulous detail arguments why the President's plan should be discarded without compromise. It seems a deft move to further inform the public and thus nullify much partisan pressure. The court reorganization plan is much too important an experiment for America to relinquish solely to political influences. If the people want it, democratic processes can secure it for them. But the people need to know what they are asking for and what they are likely to get by yielding any measure of judicial safeguards into executive hands.

¶ **London discusses** the possibility of inducing the United States to maintain its present price of gold by an agreement with South Africa and Canada and other gold-producing dominions under which American exporters might share more fully in the United Kingdom market. The majority opinion seems in favor of Anglo-American economic co-operation upon the broadest possible basis. This naturally would entail an understanding between the United States and the members of the British Commonwealth regarding both monetary and trade considerations. Progressive thinkers are pointing out that the struggle between financial interests and industrial interests makes it difficult for peaceful nations to present a solid front against military interests.

¶ **Good news** regarding the Spanish situation. Official German quarters express the view that both Germany and Italy will be found sharing the work of the Spanish non-intervention patrol within a day or so. The arrival of German Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop in London, for an imminent conference with Secretary Anthony Eden on a background of visits with Chancellor Hitler and Foreign Minister Baron von Neurath, furnish food for expectation that a reasonable basis of understanding may be found within Great Britain's recent three-point proposal. It may be too early for general congratulations, but nevertheless the restraint of European nations in the recent handling of militant manifestations indicates that actually the hope for eventual peace has a more substantial background than forecasts of an imminent European war.

¶ **Richard L. Strout,** a Monitor Washington writer, reminds readers of this week's Magazine Section that the last edition of the venerable Model T Ford is 10 years old in July. About a million of those veterans of the ruts and washouts still chug persistently over the world's highways and hinterways. It's a brave array, a sturdy bit of American integrity done in automotive parts—something as inescapably "Yankee" as Grant Wood's "American Gothic." James Watt's engine, Arkwright's spinning jenny, Whitney's cotton gin, Ford's Model T! Thus the much humorized "Tin Lizzie" logically takes its place along with other outstanding inventions that have revolutionized the industrial scene. Its rattle is as typical of the technological era as the clank of mail to the Middle Ages. Happy the producer who hears his applause in the honks of his product!

Wanted: One Mayor And Two Councillors

By the Canadian Press

Joggins, N. S., June 9

Paging a Mayor and a couple of Councillors for Joggins.

Two elections have been called by officials of this town of 1000, but there were no candidates in the first, and Councillors elected in the second were declared not legally qualified to hold Council positions.

Yesterday four citizens offered themselves to fill Council vacancies and a quorum has been constituted, although there is still no Mayor and two Council seats are vacant. One of the four will act as Mayor until another election is called.

Leaders of C. I. O. Accept Davey Bid To Strike Parley

Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio in an effort to avoid resort to armed force in the steel strike invited union and company representatives to a joint peace conference—the first serious effort to get the two sides together. The union leaders accepted promptly.

This constructive development was marred somewhat by the threat of C. I. O. strikers in Monroe, Mich., to summon 18,000 Detroit workers to keep the Republic Steel mill closed tomorrow. But even this threat was mitigated by the effort of Mayor Knaggs of Monroe to find a peace formula, after he had moved to deputize citizens in order to open the plant.

The Associated Press summarizes the strike situation as follows:

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York called today for a general Senate labor investigation, covering not only the steel industry but other major industries as well.

Meanwhile, union leaders at Chicago composed an appeal to the National Labor Relations Board—the first appeal made to the N. L. R. B. in the present steel strike.

The Federal Government finds itself under what is interpreted as the most powerful pressure for intervention in the strike situation that it has experienced during the current labor unrest. The three independent steel companies, in which strikes are keeping 70,000 men idle, have demanded that the Government make mail deliveries to strike-besieged workers or face court suits. Postmaster General Farley replies that all "normal" deliveries will be made. The Senate enters the controversy, with Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire demanding a senatorial investigation of the alleged stoppage of the mail.

On the Pacific coast, the underlying conflict of the American labor movement emerges as maritime workers and lumbermen debate whether to affiliate with the C. I. O. or the American Federation of Labor.

In Detroit, Mich., the Budd Wheel Company and two Ternstedt Manufacturing Company plants were closed.

An estimated 3500 workers sat down at the Ternstedt plants, units of General Motors Corporation. About 1500 of the 2600 Budd company workers walked out. Union leaders said abolition of piece work was a principal issue.

Other Labor Developments: Page 6.

WPA: Does It Benefit Or Harm Its Workers?

Survey Seems to Indicate Some Men Lose Acumen When on Relief

Typical Case Given

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich, June 9 — His third winter on the WPA snatched the new stove out of Bob Trent's home and brought his flimsy little house to the verge of foreclosure.

The old stove had given out. Mr. Trent had heard about oil stoves being best. Though he was getting but $94 a month—a top WPA wage where the average is about $54 a month—he went out to price them.

At $100, he knew he was beyond his depth. The salesman cut the price to $80. It was not a big, nor apparently an overly reliable establishment. Asking $15 down, when the concern learned the customer was on the WPA, it raised the initial payment to $20.

Delivery was made by dumping the stove in the house. Mr. Trent insisted upon its being attached and adjusted. As the stove had been sent out C. O. D., the company's men put it in working order. Even then, Mr. Trent later found, they did not adjust it perfectly.

Unhappily, neither did Mr. Trent adjust himself adequately to the stove. Men on relief sometimes slip into blurred ideas of business, fail to keep step, to do their part to make things click.

Forced against their hopes and ambitions to go on relief, finding it a fortunate port in an engulfing storm, some persons fade into dependence, do not do all they could, become lax, and tumble into trouble they could have avoided.

It is these human effects of living interminably on government bounty that are troubling the nation today together with the huge cost of WPA.

What happens mentally to a man who comes down day after day to a job he knows was manufactured for him to take place of straight charity? What does government relief do to a citizen's thinking?

The sturdiest type it doesn't bother at all. They get off the rolls as quickly as they can. They may put in their six hours on a WPA job and then drive a truck from 4 p. m. to midnight, do night janitor work or anything else they can pick up on the side.

These fellows are fighting still. If it takes 14 hours a day to make enough to support their families, they keep going. But this group

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Aftermath of Relief

Two major questions arise among problems of relief administration in the United States.

What is the effect, in terms of morale, of "being on relief"?

Why do workers on relief often refuse re-employment in industry?

Four articles—a case study from the field and the official viewpoint from Washington—explore the problem. This is the first.

Roosevelt Seeks $160,000,000 For Merchant Marine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9 — President Roosevelt revealed here yesterday that he has proposed to Congress action at the current session to make $160,000,000 available to the Maritime Commission in addition to approximately $90,000,000 it already has at its disposal for the purpose of launching a new American merchant fleet of 95 vessels upon the high seas within the next five years.

National defense and the development of American foreign and domestic commerce in American bottoms are cited by the President as the major reasons for pushing ahead so vigorously with the "long-delayed rehabilitation" of the national merchant marine. Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, made known his desires along this line several weeks ago. The President's remarks and message to Congress are an official endorsement of the ambitious Kennedy program.

U. S. Merchant Fleet

In launching the program into congressional waters both the White House and officials of the commission lay great stress on the deficiencies of the existing merchant fleet. Using 20 years as the economic limit of service of a merchant ship, they point out that 90 per cent of the existing fleet will be over age in 1942.

It consists now of a grand total of 1444 ships. Of these 235 belong

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

Democrats Seek To Draft Wagner In New York Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—The strongest possible political pressure outside that which could be exerted by the President is today being brought to bear on United States Senator Robert F. Wagner to consent to run for mayor of New York in the election next November, it was learned in quarters of highest authority here today.

While the President was declared to be keeping out of the picture, holding the New York mayoralty situation as a "local affair," national figures in the New Deal democracy have entered the scene and are using strongest influence to induce the junior Senator from New York to make this gesture "for the good of the party" by heading the Democratic city ticket in this major local unit whose mayoral election will be a national cynosure this fall.

Threefold Significance

Senator Wagner's consent would have threefold significance, in the opinion of observers here today. It would doubtless cause Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, close friend of the Senator and equally ardent in espousing New Deal social and economic reforms, to announce that he was not a candidate. In this connection it was recalled that Mayor LaGuardia, whose four-year Fusion incumbency has set a pattern for non-partisan management of American

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

Report Drafted By Senate Foes Of Court Plan

Blast at Roosevelt Program Seen as Attempt to Block Compromise

Sentiment Tested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—Opponents of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court program have prepared a 30-page majority report which, for detail of analysis and scope of attack is one of the most comprehensive documents ever written in defiance of a White House proposal.

At the same time definite information was secured here that the Administration is sounding out Senators in the effort to reach a Supreme Court compromise in which the original proposal to increase the membership by six would be scaled down to two or three.

Every one of the 10 majority members of the Senate Judiciary Committee who make up the Roosevelt opposition has been consulted in preparing the draft report. Copies of the report have now been prepared for submission to the eight minority members favoring the original plan. It is understood, however, that no joint answer to the sweeping criticism is contemplated.

Seeks to Ban Compromise

The blast against the Roosevelt proposal has been prepared with some care, although it is the work of a number of hands. It is felt that a comprehensive and definitive marshaling of arguments will serve as a textbook in any further debate of the issue, and that it may win over a number of doubtful senators by the completeness of its presentation. The scope of the document has been broadened purposely so as to meet not only arguments raised for the six-judge increase, but for any lesser proposal. The frank object has been to shut the door to compromise.

The 30-page document, in double-spaced type, approaches 10,000 words in original text. It is subject to final revision, however. Not only is there the report, but there is an appendix of relevant material, including the letter written by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, declaring that the court is current with its work, and that the proposed membership increase would hamper its efficiency.

Sentiment Is Tested

Advocates of court change meanwhile have not abandoned their activity, and on the eve of the first formal presentation of the matter to the Senate as a body a test of compromise sentiment is being quietly made.

Doubtful Senators are being asked by Administration stalwarts how they stand on the proposed Hatch compromise, providing an extra justice for every sitting justice who is 75 or older, appointed at the rate of only one a year and with a court that would ultimately return to its original size of nine; and also their position on the Andrews compromise for a permanent court of 10 associate justices and a chief justice, one justice being named from each of the 10 circuits.

Administration leaders are holding back their next move till after the adverse majority report is made by the Judiciary Committee.

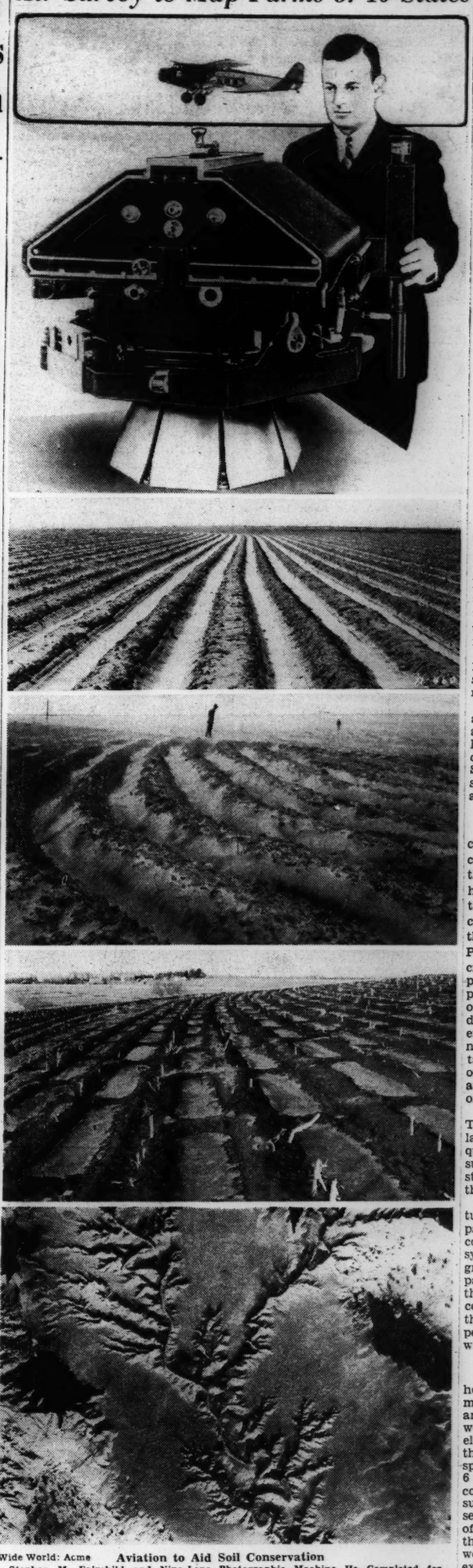
How Committee Split

The subcommittee preparing the first draft of the majority report was composed of three Democrats—Senators King, McCarran and O'Mahoney.

The 10 majority members of the full committee are: Seven Democrats) King, McCarran, O'Mahoney, Van Nuys, Hatch, Burke, Connally Three Republicans) Borah, Austin and Steiwer).

The eight minority members are: Seven Democrats) Neely, Logan, Dieterich, McGilli, Pittman, Hughes, Ashurst. (One Independent Republican) Norris.

Air Survey to Map Farms of 10 States



Wide World: Acme

Aviation to Aid Soil Conservation

Stephen M. Fairchild and Nine-Lens Photographic Machine He Completed for United States Geodetic Survey

Contour-Tilled Field Near Mankato, Kansas, After Heavy Rain

Windswept Soil Held by Contour Listing in Oklahoma

Water From Melted Snow Held on Basin-Listed Field in Nebraska

Soil Erosion Photograph From Height of 4000 Feet in Arizona

AAA to Check Up On Soil Program By Aerial Maps

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The AAA hired seven companies yesterday to take photographs from the air and thus check up on farmers' compliance with the soil conservation act.

It awarded the companies 12 contracts totaling $292,075 for making aerial maps of 75,277 square miles of farm land in 10 states.

Rejecting bids for similar mapping of several North Dakota counties, on the grounds they were too high, the Administration asked new offers on this project and also on two additional surveys in California and one in Oregon.

Aerial Photography Increasingly Important In Government Mapping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9 — Aerial photography as a means of pioneer mapping and checking up on terrain changes, has become increasingly more important in government mapping activities. From a comparative novelty among new sciences, photogrammetry has sprung into sudden prominence as the most efficient and accurate method of

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Britain Protests To Spanish Rebels On Ship's Damage

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—The British Government today blamed Spanish insurgents for the mine which the British destroyer Hunter hit off Almeria last May 13, with loss of eight of her crew and injuries to 24. A formal protest was dispatched to Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The Foreign Office instructed Sir Henry Chilton, British Ambassador to Spain who is now at Hendaye, France, to relay the protest to the insurgent headquarters at Salamanca.

It termed the Hunter explosion an "accident" but a spokesman said reports to British authorities indicated that the insurgents had laid mines in the high seas off Almeria and elsewhere. One of these, it was asserted, caused the Hunter incident.

Almeria is a Government-held port which the insurgents have tried to blockade. More recently it was shelled by German warships in retaliation for Spanish Government bombing of the Reich battleship Deutschland.

At the time of the H. M. S. Hunter incident there were some reports that the destroyer had been torpedoed. These were subsequently dispelled upon investigation.

In today's move the British reserved the right to claim remuneration for damage to the warship.

Tax Leak Seen In Exemptions On U. S. Bonds

Roosevelt Sees Amendment as Only Way to Plug Big Loophole

Aid to Wealthy

$55,000,000,000 Involved—But Treasury Cites Interest Saving

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Senate leaders decided today to accept the compromise resolution passed by the House for a congressional investigation of tax evasion and avoidance. The decision was made so as to speed start of the inquiry next week.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—At a time when Congress is preparing a new big hunt for tax loopholes, growing opinion in the capital believes the greatest tax loophole of all is the tax exemption agreement written into the bonds and securities issued by the Federal Government itself.

The $800,000,000 Treasury loan at 1⅜ and 1¾ per cent interest, oversubscribed six times this week, carried the following provision:

"The notes shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes or gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority."

Roosevelt's Views

President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday expressed the customary high official distaste at this federal expedient, but said that he saw no remedy for it except through the tortuous process of a constitutional amendment. This is the same attitude taken by previous Presidents, Republicans and Democrats alike, all of whom have deplored the sale of the tax exemption privilege, but have likewise pointed out that an amendment would be difficult. States and localities are engaged in the same curious business of bartering remission of local taxation in exchange for purchases of their securities, and passage of an amendment by the required number of states is thought to be dubious.

The big oversubscription of the Treasury offering was hailed jubilantly by the Treasury, but in some quarters it is felt that the new super-loophole to avoid federal and state taxes played a large part in the success.

The tax-exemption offers opportunity to well-to-do people to avoid payment of the heavy graduated income tax in the upper brackets. The system is criticized because it offers greater benefits to the wealthy, who pay higher income taxes, than to the poor. A man paying a small income tax or none at all buys one of the new bonds and gets only the 1¾ per cent interest on his money, which seems very small.

Benefits Wealthy

A millionaire buying such a bond, however, gets this interest, plus remission of any income tax on the amount. On a million dollars this would yield $13,750, with all risk eliminated. This is not high, but if the same million were invested in speculative business it might bring 6 per cent, or $60,000; at the top income tax brackets this would be subject to a 79 per cent federal assessment, or $47,400, leaving a return of only $12,600. Then there would be the state and local taxes. The return would have been cut below the tax-exempt interest and there would have been additional business risk to the whole investment.

On the other hand, the Treasury points out that the escape from taxes is partially compensated for by the low interest rate at which the Government is able to market its bonds.

It is estimated that securities now exempt from federal, state or municipal taxes, in whole or part, now amount to $55,000,000,000, of which the federal quota is $35,000,000,000.

500,000 Increase In Jobs Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—An increase of more than 500,000 in employment in the United States during April was reported in a survey by the National Industrial Conference board made public here today.

The report says that since January the jobless rolls have been cut by 1,400,000 workers. Total unemployment at the end of April was placed at 6,981,000, as compared to 7,313,000 in March, 8,116,000 in February and 9,325,000 in April, 1936.

"The decline in unemployment between March and April of 532,000 workers was due largely to the increase in employment of 270,000 workers in agriculture, 110,000 workers in manufacturing and lesser numbers in other fields of enterprise," the report continues.

"Total employment in April aggregated 45,913,000 workers, of whom 34,877,000 were engaged in non-agricultural and 11,036,000 in agricultural pursuits. The April total of 11,802,000 workers employed in manufacturing reflected a gain of almost 5,000,000 over July, 1932, low month for this field of enterprise."

Economics in the News

Hours of Labor—Reducing Them in Certain Occupations May Not Result in Impairment of Production—Need for More Experience to Prove It

—By H. B. E.—

There was a time in our recent economic history when people believed that the capacity of American farms and factories was sufficient to provide everybody with everything he wanted. We had reached a condition of over-capacity. Then the Brookings Institution came out with one of its remarkable inventories of the American economy called "America's Capacity to Consume." This book showed that in 1929 capacity was only 20 per cent ahead of actual consumption—a difference that could be traced to the waste and dislocation inevitable in any distributive system. Brookings showed, furthermore, that the United States had not yet reached a stage of economic development in which it was possible to produce more than the American people as a whole would like to consume. The book gave the coup de grâce to the over-capacity theorists.

The refutation of the over-capacity theory must be our starting point in any economic appraisal of the federal maximum hours section of the Black-Connery Bill.

In 1929 the general level of working hours was 50 a week. Nowadays, however, work can be done more efficiently than in 1929. That is, a workman, armed with the latest mechanical tools, can produce more in a given length of time. Therefore work hours could be reduced from the 1929 level without necessarily involving a reduction in the 1929 level of production if the same number of workers were employed.

The data on work efficiency are not complete or up-to-date. Figures published by the National Bureau of Economic Research provide an estimate up till 1933. By that year the advance in efficiency over 1929 was 15 per cent. Undoubtedly the 1929-1933 progress has gone on, though, I should think, less rapidly. Say that the advance is now 25 per cent over the 1929 level. At this rate, other things being equal, there should be no diminution in the 1929 production level as a result of, say, a 20 per cent cut in the working week, from 50 hours to 40 hours.

Still, as Brookings shows, there were plenty of unsatisfied wants still remaining in 1929. A 1929 production level, in other words, is not ideal. So we find that a reduction in working hours to 40 would reduce to a snail's pace the march of economic development to the stage where it would yield maximum satisfactions. Leisure would take the place of development.

Some economists might regard the choice of more leisure as foolish. They might say: "Why not go ahead with as rapid an increase as possible in total production, and hence of total income, and so bring nearer the day when poverty will be abolished?" But the professional job of the economist is limited to showing society that the problem involved in such a general reduction of hours as I have hypothesized really does involve a choice. So many people in recent years have felt that having your cake and eating it too is feasible in economics! The choice is between two kinds of progress—more goods at the expense of leisure or more leisure at the expense of goods.

Now there are excellent social reasons for slowing down the rate of economic advance in the interests of leisure. In one of his recent speeches Prime Minister Baldwin warned of the danger of modern speed in industry. "I see a danger ahead," he said, "that our people may become mechanized." The danger is a real one, though the aspect of it denoted by speed is, I think, exaggerated. Machine work, as a matter of fact, may not be so rapid as hand work. What constitutes our social problem is, to quote Prof. J. H. Jones, the "strain of attention"—the monotony and unending repetition of many modern tasks.

The shortening of hours is therefore a matter upon which the employer of labor in such industries should do some serious social thinking. Otherwise government seems bound to do it for him. In an era of fast technological change an employer would rather put up wages than put down hours. The reason is obvious. A rise in wage rates seldom gives the worker the full benefit of his improvement in efficiency. The remainder goes to the owner. But, if hours are reduced, the owner as well as the worker, loses out.

This has been a social excursion in our economic discussion. To return to the economics of hours-shortening. I implied above that in general shortening the hours of labor in wholesale and drastic fashion would spell a reduction in production. This might not be true in every case. Tests which have been reported from time to time on our financial pages show that work-shortening has actually increased output! Given more rest or leisure, the worker is invigorated to do better, to do more. A Labor Standards Board such as the one provided under the Black-Connery Bill might well inaugurate experiments of this nature. The very publicity of its tests, coupled with the spread of worker organization, would insure that the income of the worker should be increased in proportion to his productivity.

Any plan to apply basic standards, however, should be reviewed in the light of its possible frustration of our economic advance; though, with the average work week now 41.5 hours, a proposal to make the standard 40 hours would not be revolutionary.

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

Page 2

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, June 9, 1937

Constitution Series	2
In Russia—Third of Six Articles	3
Radio Comment	4
The Home Forum	11
Prayer [With French Translation]	
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	12
Sports Page	16
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Weekly Magazine Section

Japan Extends the Hand	1-2
Minister and Adjudicator: Rickard Sandler	3
It's No Joke Now—It's History	4
Back to the Schoolroom	5
A Tour of the 'House'	6
And They Shall Sing: Magazine Editorial	7
Alaska Looks to the Future	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Luscious
Oregon Bing Cherries
Non-Irrigated Tree-Ripened. Non-Irrigated fruit has superior quality. You receive them not to exceed five days after they are picked. 5-pound Box $1.50, 10-pound $3.00. Delivered anywhere in U. S. Ready for shipping about June 20th.
We made many friends among Monitor Readers last fall with our Oregon Tree-Ripened Peaches.
Beam's Nob Hill Fruit Ranch
The Dalles, Oregon

DEEP SEA Vacations
Treat yourself to a cruise on the sparkling old Atlantic. Sail on luxurious liners to visit new places and see new sights. Leave from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville or Miami to vacation points — North and South. We have dozens of delightful all-expense tours to suggest to you.
★ ★
For interesting illustrated folder, apply any railroad ticket agent or authorized tourist agent; or Merchants & Miners Line in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville or Miami.

MERCHANTS & MINERS Line

Social and Economic Aspect Of City Planning Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 9—The emergence of planning as a real social and economic force in the United States was mirrored at the National Planning Conference last week in Detroit, in the opinion of Walter H. Blucher, executive director of the American Society of Planning Officials, and director of the conference.

"At this conference," said Mr. Blucher, "we began to see clearly our purposes, and our future course took shape in a concrete way. There was a very great emphasis at this conference on the social and economic aspects of planning, rather than simply its physical aspects. Addresses which hitherto were abstract, took on a practical tone."

Another significant development of the conference, which was attended by city, state and federal planners from all parts of the country, was the growing co-operation among these three levels of government in the planning scene. A resolution passed by the conferees in the closing hours of the session drew attention to the leadership and assistance of the National Resources Committee in the planning movement, and recommended that the committee be made permanent by act of Congress.

Need for Federal Aid

"A considerable part of the state and regional planning work," the resolution read, "is in a stage of development where a partial withdrawal of federal support would destroy or greatly reduce the effectiveness of work already accomplished, and would make extremely difficult any future attempt to arouse local support and enthusiasm for a planning program.

"It is therefore recommended that federal support to state and regional planning groups be continued to a degree no less than that which has been extended during the past two years."

Several speakers illustrated the great expansion of planning and its potential incalculable effects on American life. Jacob Baker, Assistant WPA Administrator, discussed the possibilities of boosting the national income from the current $63,000,000,000 annually to "$100,000,000,000 or whatever is the maximum this country could yield based on a fuller and less wasteful use of our resources and better distribution of our income."

Study of Productivity

Mr. Baker recommended formation of a national conference on productivity which would merge the various statistics agencies and make exhaustive studies of the national production-consumption pattern. He finds that the next step would be to determine the necessary legislation and outline the tax plans needed "so that our nation may at all times produce all the things needed by our people, with a fair wage scale for labor, fair profits for business, fair returns for investors, fair prices to consumers and a fair living for farmers.

Will W. Alexander, administrator of the Resettlement Administration, declared the farm tenancy problem called for "new, fresh, and different thought." He suggested, as an immediate remedy, for certain tenancy evils, education to bring about better lease contracts which would give tenants more security of tenure and compensation for improvements when they leave the farm.

Getting into the city aspects of planning, the conferees heard Ladislas Segoe, director of the Urbanism Committee of the National Resources Committee, say that its study, soon to be published, shows that the city man is better educated, that he in general is a better worker, that he is healthier and more religious than the country man.

He went on to say, however, that the cities, with their slums, their poorly planned transportation and recreation, and their deficiencies which make them antagonistic to family life, are not by any means ideal. He stressed the necessity for cities to make a more concerted effort to plan for their future growth, rather than to depend on haphazard development.

City of the Future

The "City of the Future" was a phrase on the lips of many conference speakers. Dr. Miller McClintock of Harvard University declared that the United States must eventually discard its present street and highway system, rebuilding new traffic arteries at an estimated cost of $57,000,000,000.

On the other hand, Warren J. Vinton, research chief of the Resettlement Administration, found that the completely planned city of the future is only "wishful thinking" under the current economic system, and that under it "the only place where we can fulfill our plans is in the fields controlled by Government."

Another speaker on the city was Russell VanNest Black, of New Jersey's planning board and president of the American Planning Institute who said that within the next hundred years, American cities will be rebuilt to provide for horizontal elevators to move people in congested areas, with business districts free of automobiles. He foresees concentrated business districts with no passenger vehicles allowed, and moving flat elevators taking people along the streets.

Four national planning organizations participated in the conference. They were: The American City Planning Institute, the American Society of Planning Officials, the American Planning and Civic Association and the National Economic and Social Planning Association.

The American Society of Planning Officials elected the following officers at their session: President, Morton L. Wallerstein, chairman Virginia State Planning Board; vice-president, Harold L. Buttenheim, editor, the American City magazine. New directors are: Alfred Bettman, retiring president of the A. S. P. O.; Frederic A. Delano, chairman advisory committee, National Resources Committee, and Mayor George W. Coutts of Waukesha, Wis. Mayor Neville Miller of Louisville, Ky., will fill the unexpired directorship.

Convention Leaders Ponder Constitutional Crisis

From the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Motion Picture, "Servant of the People"

Washington at Desk With Hamilton and Madison

According to the Film Version of the Constitutional Convention, Leaders of the Move to Establish a Strong Federal Government Are Shown Here Seeking a Solution to the Confusion Into Which the Nation Has Been Thrown Due to Jealousy Among the States. Washington Says, "The States Must Be Compelled to Yield Competent Powers to Congress." Delegate (Standing) Reports Spread of Rebellion in New Hampshire and Connecticut and Asks for Aid to Put It Down

1787–The Constitution–1937

Division Between Large and Small States Is Apparent in Convention Vote

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 8, 1787.

Youthful Charles Pinckney of South Carolina strove today to obtain for the new National Government a power of general veto on any state laws it might judge improper, but the fight was without avail even though taken up by the leaders, James Madison and James Wilson.

In the ballot the division was mainly along the line that is taking shape between states large and small. The three votes for more sweeping national authority were from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Seven states were for adhering to the present resolution which gives the National Legislature power to negative state laws but only if in its opinion they contravene treaties or the Articles of Union.

Mr. Pinckney urged that there must be one controlling power, that the states must be kept in due subordination, that acts of Congress have been defeated by the freedom of the states, that foreign treaties had been violated this way and that a universal negative was the cornerstone of an efficient national government.

Encroachments Cited

Mr. Madison also believed this indefinite power to negative any kind of state legislative acts was essential, and cited the constant tendency in the states to encroach on federal authority and to oppress the weaker parties within their own jurisdiction. Unless a power existed to set aside state laws, he said, the only remedy would lie in an appeal to coercion. He expressed doubts about this some days ago when a clause was under consideration providing for the use of force against a refractory state.

It will be utterly impracticable, he now argued, for the general government to compel a large and important state, perhaps abetted by its neighbors, to rescind a popular law. The veto, he believed, would render the use of the force unnecessary.

Elbridge Gerry declared himself against every power that is not necessary to the National Government. He was willing to authorize a negative to paper money and similar measures, and to insert exclusive powers for the Congress to issue money. But if the negative extended to regulations of the militia, on which the existence of a state might depend, the National Legislature might enslave the states.

Gunning Bedford of Delaware called attention to the danger which might threaten his state.

"I find," he charged, "it is the intention to strip the small states of their equal right of suffrage. In this case Delaware will have about one-ninetieth for its share in the general councils whilst Pennsylvania will possess 28/90, or nearly one third of the whole. Is there no difference of interests, no rivalry of commerce and manufactures? Will not these large states crush the small ones whenever they stand in the way of their ambitions."

It is curious that while this extension of centralized power was being voted down and concern being expressed to avoid the use of force in the new government, there was a rumor current in the city outside the chamber to the effect that, "The Federal Convention has resolved that Rhode Island should be considered as having virtually withdrawn herself from the Union, and that the right of emitting paper money by the states jointly or severally ought to be abrogated. It is proposed that for the proportion of the federal debt now due from Rhode Island, she shall be held, and if gentler means will not avail she shall be compelled to be responsible."

Printed in Newspaper

This was printed in the Pennsylvania Herald. There is no ground whatever for it in the convention records. The incident illustrates the advantage enjoyed by a reporter representing an audience 150 years removed, and hence privileged to look in on the sessions. For so rigidly is the secrecy rule observed that contemporary journalists and the public at large have no credible information about what the convention is considering.

Philadelphia citizens see the delegates walk to the meeting place in the State House. They see dignified men in powdered wigs, long-tailed broadcloth coats, fancy waistcoats and knee breeches, some with velvet jackets, lace ruffles, expensive snuff-boxes, silk stockings and with silver buckles on their shoes. They throng to get a glimpse of General Washington when he appears, as he did last Monday, to review the light infantry, dragoons and artillery and the city militia. They notice that straw and reeds have been scattered on the street outside the assembly hall to muffle sounds that might interfere with deliberations.

But they have no knowledge of what these deliberations are, and apparently will receive none until the convention completes its work and makes its public report to Congress and the states.

Day-by-Day History

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Earlier reports have narrated the presentation of the Virginia or large-state plan and growing opposition on the part of small states. Today delegates disapproved granting power to national government to veto any state law.

Tomorrow: Convention appears in danger of disruption and the confederation itself faces threat of disintegration.

Ohio Women Win Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Two Ohio women, Mrs. Marie Vandergriff of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Miss Anna Marie Tennant of Springfield, Ohio, won first and second prizes, respectively, in the nation-wide newspaper feature contest staged by The League of American Pen Women, the awards being made recently at the convention in Cleveland. Approximately 150 newspaper feature writers from all over the United States competed.

House of Mitsui In Japan Enters Airplane Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The House of Mitsui, which has its finger in almost every Japanese industrial and commercial pie, has taken the lead in promoting a new airplane firm, capitalized at 30,000,000 yen, about $8,500,000. The firm is to build a factory for the manufacture of airplanes, mainly for military use, in one of the suburbs of Tokyo.

Among its sponsors, besides the Mitsui interests, are a number of prominent Japanese businessmen, including Ginjiro Fujiwara, president of the Oji Paper Company, which almost monopolizes the Japanese paper industry, and Baron Toranosuke Furukawa, head of one of Japan's largest copper mining companies.

Mitsui has a reputation for never taking chances in its business ventures. Its familiar method is to wait until a new enterprise is prospering, then to step in and, with the persuasive weight of its vast capital, induce the proprietor to sell out.

There seems to be little doubt that the manufacture of airplanes will be a profitable business in Japan for many years to come. For both the Army and the Navy are devoting large shares of their record appropriations to aviation. Army expenditures in this field are fixed at 218,000,000 yen (out of a total appropriation of 704,900,000 yen). The Navy is to spend 160,000,000 yen out of its fund of 658,600,000 yen.

So there will probably be no lack of a market for all the airplanes the new factory may manufacture, even though Japan already has several airplane plants, of which the most important are the Nakajima Airplane Works and the plant of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries at Nagoya.

Most of the shares in the new company will be subscribed by the promoters, although a certain number will be offered for public subscription.

The market for civilian airplanes in Japan is as limited as the demand for military and naval planes promises to be brisk. There are only between 200 and 300 civil airplanes in the country.

There are airplane lines between the main cities of Japan and between Japan and its southern colony, Formosa, and its continental dependency, Manchoukuo. But the amount of traffic on these lines is small by comparison with the figures for America and the leading European countries. Japan has no international air communication system comparable with the lines which span the Pacific from California to Hong Kong and connect London, Paris and Amsterdam with Australia, Java and French Indo-China.

An article on Japan's international attitude by Ken Sato appears in today's Weekly Magazine Section.

Philadelphia Plans Constitution Fetes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—Completion of arrangements for two additional Constitution Sesquicentennial events has been announced here. In eight mansions in Fairmount Park, which have been restored under direction of the Pennsylvania Museum, women attired in costumes of colonial days will receive visitors on June 16, and on June 23 final citizenship papers will be granted to a group of young men and women in a special ceremony in Independence Hall.

Hostesses in the colonial houses will be representatives of women's patriotic societies in Pennsylvania. They will receive guests who enter the stately homes "in the style to which the latter were accustomed" in their early days. The Mount Pleasant, Wakefield, Cedar Grove, Sweetbriar, Woodford, Strawberry, Stenton and Hatfield mansions are included in the plans.

At the Independence Hall citizenship ceremony, Mayor S. Davis Wilson has agreed to speak on "The Meaning of Citizenship."

A committee has announced that reprints of the Constitution, paid for by contributions from Philadelphia public school teachers, are ready for distribution on Flag Day.

Standing Together Held Way For Democracies to Survive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9—Common action in the fields of finance and trade, and solidarity in the perpetuation of democracy in an upset world, were urged here by Georges Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States, as the most constructive goals toward which France and the United States, arm-in-arm, should strive to maintain world peace.

Ambassador Bonnet made his plea at a luncheon forum of the Commonwealth Club of California, which was broadcast over a western states network. This was the French Ambassador's last stop on a cross-country good-will tour, and the first time an Ambassador from France had visited San Francisco since 1908.

Comparing the internal economic and social problems of France and the United States, the Ambassador outlined the progress made in both nations during the present recovery period, declaring that as each country was devoted to peace they should stand together in this rapidly shrinking world to maintain it.

Pointing to the co-operation in the past between France and this country, he mentioned the signing of the Kellogg Pact—the Pact of Paris—by France, as an indication of its desire to outlaw war.

"Since then," he said, "France has never ceased to work towards the organization of peace, urging compulsory arbitration, collective assistance and reduction of armaments.

Barriers Down

"Your country is guided by the same ideals. We all know that the economic crisis which has engendered so many disasters among nations was the result of the World War. We all know that a long period of peace is necessary to the world if it is going to recover completely. We all know that a new world conflict would bring disorder and chaos to all nations, whether belligerent or not."

Ambassador Bonnet quoted both former President Coolidge, and President Roosevelt in backing his point that all nations would become involved in another conflagration. Then he pointed to what he said he believed was the one efficient way of preventing the conflict—improving economic relations between all nations.

"We think that economic disarmament is necessary in order to bring about political and military disarmament," he observed, "and we wish to lower trade barriers and to suppress gradually all the obstacles in the way of free exchange of goods. And we have proved our economic liberalism by signing trade agreements with many nations."

He declared that the French financial policy was inspired by the "very same principles as was shown by the tripartite monetary agreement between Great Britain, France, and the United States—an agreement by which these three nations indicated their definite opposition to the principles of autarchy and control of exchange."

He maintained that in a financial world where the uncertainty of exchanges "remains the main obstacle to the world's recovery," the world (and France and the United States specifically) must look toward a complete stabilization of currencies in order to secure greater security for the working class.

Time of Truce

Common action toward a common goal—economic stability and peace—he declared, is the task of the world today.

"Let us strive and act without delay," he urged. "Some beneficial results have been attained. The world has been lifted out of the depths of depression and feels the favorable effects of an unquestionable business recovery. Let us not wait—before all joining together—for the day where we might be faced by a new crisis. We are enjoying a truce. Such a truce might be short-lived. Let us take advantage of the situation. Let us build now—before a possible new collapse—a plan of common action."

Asking himself the question, "Can democracy survive in this world?" he answered: "Yes!"—with but one "if." That was, he said, "if those nations who believe in democratic institutions are able to show as much foresight, decision, and—whenever needed—authority, as the so-called authoritative governments."

He added that democracy would survive if democratic nations could evolve without internal strife, and could administer their richness for the good of all, and—above anything else—if they could stand together.

Ambassador Bonnet returned to Washington, D. C., after a four-day visit to this city and a short visit to Los Angeles.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918

Free SEASHORE
COTTAGE · APARTMENT · HOTEL
Information · booklet · list
Summer homes for rent or sale in 10 Cape May County Resorts on the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay.
R. H. JACKSON, Director, Dept. of Public Affairs
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, NEW JERSEY

Page & Shaw
SUNDAY MUSICAL
10 AM
WBZ

Cool
IN NEW YORK
EACH room in the Hotel Paramount has an electric fan, private bath and shower, circulating ice water and outside exposure. The restaurant is AIR CONDITIONED.
It's a matter of minutes to register—for hours of pleasurable living, in the New York manner.
21 STORIES—CAPACITY 1000
From $2.50 single . . . $4.00 double
Hotel PARAMOUNT
46th ST., WEST OF B'WAY
NEW YORK
CHARLES L. ORNSTEIN, Manager

"WHAT A DIFFERENCE JUST A FEW DOLLARS MAKE!"

"COST ME A FEW EXTRA DOLLARS TO BUY AN OLDSMOBILE, BUT LOOK WHAT I GOT--A BIG, ROOMY CAR WITH KNEE-ACTION, TURRET TOP, CENTER CONTROL STEERING, SUPER-HYDRAULIC BRAKES AND ALL THE OTHER FINE-CAR FEATURES!"
OLDSMOBILE
PRICED BUT A LITTLE ABOVE THE LOWEST

UNDERWOOD Deviled Ham
NEW RED TABLE JAR
• In this new Table Jar you can serve Underwood Deviled Ham at your table in any company. If your dealer hasn't it send 25 cents (or 12 cents for a medium can) to Dept. M, WM. UNDERWOOD CO. Watertown, Mass.

Made For Your Pet By a Veterinarian!
Dr. Ross
DOG AND CAT FOOD

BUY REAL ESTATE NOW IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
We offer attractive prices and terms on: Homes from $5000 to $50,000 • 4-Family Flats from $10,000 to $15,000 • Apartment Buildings from $35,000 to $100,000 • Business and Industrial Properties from $10,000 to $150,000 • Also suburban properties and nearby ranches of various sizes at low prices; exceptionally liberal terms available.
EDGAR SELECMAN
629 SOUTH SPRING STREET • 4TH FLOOR • MI 0111
LOS ANGELES

Drinking and Vice Tied by W. C. T. U. In Plea to League

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The World Woman's Christian Temperance Union urged the League of Nations yesterday to investigate the "close relation" between traffic in woman and drinking of alcoholic beverages.

"Commercialized vice is largely dependent upon the concomitant sale and use of alcoholic liquors and drugs," said a resolution adopted at the convention here.

An Englishwoman's objection to taking an unqualified stand for "the sanctity of treaties" delayed adoption of a peace resolution. "There can be no sanctity of treaties as long as there are treaties like the Treaty of Versailles," objected Mrs. Shilston Watkins of Liverpool. Action was delayed until she could prepare an amendment.

Women from 52 nations called on their governments and transportation authorities today to prohibit use of intoxicants by transportation operators while on duty and for 24 hours before.

A resolution approved by the world W. C. T. U. urged the prohibition for automobile drivers, aircraft pilots and railroad engineers and boatmen.

Delegates also asked prohibition of the sale or supply of alcoholic beverages at airports, on board aircraft, in filling stations and on trains.

Markilo Markers

Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request.
The Dozen System, a Booklet 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
3633 So. Racine Avenue Chicago, Ill

Nature Colored Picture Rocks

Dinosaur Gizzard Stones, High Grade Radium Bearing Ore, Petrified Wood
Suitable paper weights, beautiful as ornaments.
$1.50 up, Prepaid, Cash With Order
Satisfaction guaranteed. Dealer agents wanted.
H. E. SOULE
521 So. Fifth, Grand Junction, Colo.

Recommended by Thousands of Dentists

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Favored by millions of families. Cleans effectively and safely; delightful after-taste.

35c and 50c;
10c trial size at 5-and-10 stores
August E. Brucker Co., San Francisco

What Happens to Russia's Consumers

Big projects pushed ahead by Kremlin but Government begins to pay attention to the needs of the people for food and clothing; Soviet citizens live surprisingly well despite many lacks.

In Russia
Third of Six Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet citizen as a consumer probably has fared worse than in any other capacity; he is just now beginning to come into his own. Visitors from capitalist countries, where the consumer is a pampered favorite, find it difficult to understand the plight of the Soviet consumer, which of course means every man, woman and child in the country.

The two Five-Year Plans placed the entire Soviet economy in the hands of the state, and thus under the firm control of a little group of Bolshevik leaders in the Kremlin. This group was fanatically determined to make Soviet Russia completely independent of foreign supplies, and this involved creation of hundreds of new industries in a few years.

Foreign capital has built up a large part of industry in other countries, but the Bolsheviks could not get foreign funds on their own terms. Russia's own people therefore had to bear the enormous cost of forced industrialization, which was accompanied by mechanization of agriculture. Inexperience naturally caused tremendous waste, which increased the cost. To this was added the vast sums set aside for the army and armament industries, now almost one quarter of the national income.

Patience of Citizenry

The Soviet consumer has had to take what was left after these projects were satisfied. He had no choice in the matter; the men in the Kremlin decided for him. When he complained that he lacked enough to eat and wear, and was crowded with his family into one room, he was put off with promises that his country was becoming rich and powerful, and that in time he would become more prosperous than he ever had been.

Soviet citizens have endured long years of privation with remarkable patience, partly because they saw no alternative, and partly because of the all-pervasive propaganda, which persuaded them that people in other countries are much worse off than they are. Meanwhile, the little group in the Kremlin has made striking progress toward its goal of making Soviet Russia a completely self-sufficient country.

In the past two years, the Kremlin has paid more attention to the consumer. A larger share of capable men and materials has been diverted to factories making food, clothing and household needs; more interest has been shown in quality and variety.

Big Projects Put First

But the leaders, who control disposition of the national income, still prefer spectacular projects. They are more interested in a Moscow-Volga canal or a Palace of Soviets than in simple housing and clothing factories. They prefer to build a few ornamental shops than many plain ones.

The Soviet consumer is long-suffering. He has experienced universal shortage of all his needs for so long that any noticeable improvement makes him happy. He patiently stands in line for hours to buy shoes, clothing, food, household necessities. His wife visits several stores each day in the hope of finding some needed article. This partly accounts for the crowded shops, which tourists often cite as proof of the Soviet workers' prosperity.

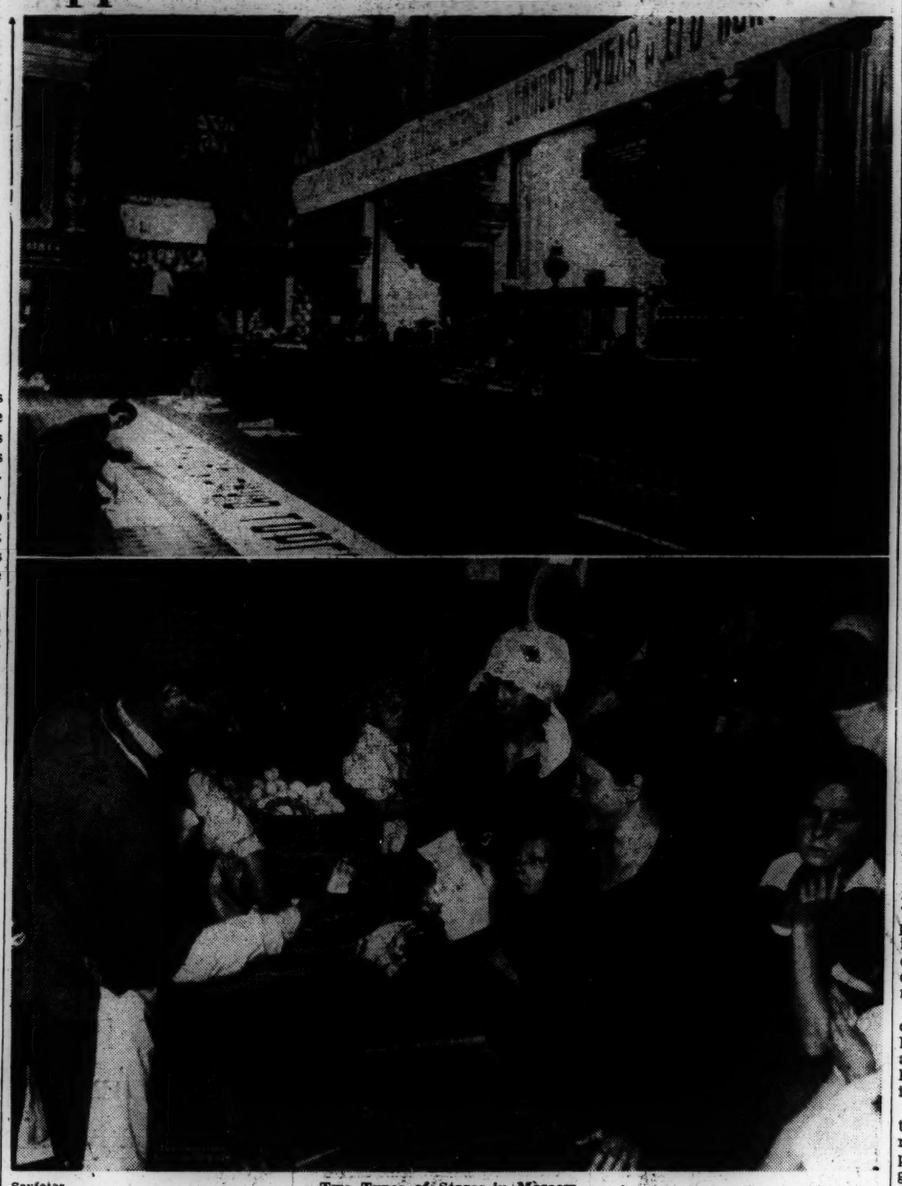
Having passed through the worst period, the Soviet consumer can look forward to gradual improvement. He knows that he will have to depend upon what his own factories produce; that his Government will not spend foreign exchange on consumer goods but upon additional machines for heavy industry, additional military airplanes, tanks and guns. Many Soviet citizens have never seen foreign-made consumer goods.

Some Progress

Having never seen foreign shops, the Soviet consumer does not know how bad his own shops are by comparison. He knows merely that they are better than they were a few years ago, and that the clerks are becoming more attentive. The official newspapers announce each "innovation" with tremendous pride; such "innovations" as delivery service for an extra charge.

The Soviet consumer manages to dress and feed himself and his family better and with less difficulty than he did a few years ago. But housing is still a supreme cause of discontent. At least 50 per cent of urban families live in one room, and the ambition of every family is to get a self-contained flat or house. The prospects for most citizens are not bright in this respect. It is doubtful if new housing has kept pace with the increase in urban population and the destruction of old buildings by city-planners.

The Soviet consumer is still a "step-child." He is not likely to be much better off so long as armament expenditures approximate a quarter of the national income.



Sovfotos

Two Types of Stores in Moscow

Above—A Delicatessen Store, With Elaborate Decorations and Fine Displays. An Employee Is Shown Painting a Poster About Abolition of Rationing and Reduction of Food Prices. Below—A Co-operative Store for the Families of Workers in a Moscow Machine-Tool Factory

Command of Soviet Red Army Shifted in Five Key Zones

MOSCOW, June 9 (AP)—The command of the Red Army was drastically shaken up today by War Commissar Klementi E. Voroshiloff, who announced appointment of five new commanders in key zones.

Future assignments for four replaced officers were not mentioned. The appointments followed the passing of Vice-Defense Commissar Jan Gamarnik, June 1, whose reported suicide the Communist Party organ Pravda termed proof he was a Trotzkyist.

The most significant shift was of Gen. M. G. Efremoc to the Volga military garrison at Kubishev. Marshal Mikhail Tukhashevsky recently had been appointed commander there after he was demoted as Vice-Commissar of Defense.

Marshal S. M. Budenny was chief of the Moscow military garrison with no disclosure as to whether ne would continue as chief of the cavalry.

Gen. I. P. Beloff was made commander of White Russia, a western military section, with headquarters at Minsk, succeeding Gen. Jeremy Ubelevitch who was not given a new appointment.

Gen. P. E. Dybenko was appointed chief of the Leningrad garrison, succeeding Gen. I. E. Yakir, who was moved from the Ukraine to Leningrad less than a month ago. No mention was made of General Yakir's future.

Gen. N. V. Kiubysheff was appointed chief of the Trans-Caucasion garrison with no disclosure of any new post for his predecessor there.

Munich Moves Railway Station

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH—Following Reichsführer Hitler's announcement that some of the largest German towns are to be re-built, a 25-year old plan for the city of Munich, is now to be executed.

Munich station, which with the broad band of lines behind it, juts into the life of the city like a huge breakwater, is to be moved two miles further out to a point where the trains to Vienna and the Balkan countries and those to Rome can travel on without making the unnecessary dive into Munich and being reversed.

With regard to the railway therefore, Munich will be far more convenient as a main Central European junction, while the municipality is looking forward to having a large open space in the center which will offer a splendid opportunity for modern town-planning.

This space in the center is to be converted into a wide road, the two lanes of traffic separated by an avenue of trees, and flanked by hotels and the administrative buildings of the railway company.

The distance from the new station to the center of the town has given rise to a lively discussion on the proposed construction of an underground railway.

The more conservative section of opinion points out that for a city of less than 1,000,000 inhabitants a subway is a luxury; on the other hand, it is claimed that Munich is growing fast and is expected to continue to do so while it is fostered as the second capital of the Reich by the National Socialist Party, and within a generation, it is held, the luxury of today may have become a necessity. To install the underground while this large piece of ground is still open, is seen as an opportunity which will probably not recur.

It is expected that the shifting of Munich station will take about 10 years, the chief problem being the maintaining of traffic during the building period.

Drink a toast to coolness!

Iced Postum
Cooling... refreshing!
Made in a jiffy... no caffein!

For the Active Summer Months
A BENI OIL PERMANENT WAVE
Easy to manage, lovely to look at.
BENI of FIFTH AVENUE
545 Fifth Avenue MU. 6-3840
NEW YORK CITY

208 *different patterns* and colors in Realsilk socks—not only Toppers but regular length in silk, wool, silk and wool, and French type lisle.

Here's a tip on the Sock Market—Cool as a sea breeze, light as another layer of skin, and slick as a whistle.

Come up a little ways—then stop. Short enough for calm, cool comfort; long enough to keep your shin from blushing.

Self-supporting garter built in.

Bright colors, soft colors, clocks and plaids—in silk, silk mixtures, lisle and wool.

Very-very—for country club verandas. Just *too-too* for tennis—and absolutely *oh-oh* for summer-time dancing, business or even pleasure.

Don't sell Summer Sock Satisfaction Short.

—wear the new idea in hot weather comfort; banish Dog Days on *your* dogs; keep cool and keep your calves cool with "Toppers" by Realsilk.

Order from the Realsilk office in your city. Phone brings man. Man brings samples. You order Toppers. Uncle Sam's mailman brings you Summer Sock Satisfaction.

Realsilk Hosiery Mills, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. Also manufacturers of shirts, ties, underwear and pajamas for men; and the new better fitting hosiery and complete line of lingerie for women.

P.S. Good news for men whose Pedal Extremities are Extreme—Realsilk Toppers come in sizes 13 (Biggest) down to 9 (Smallest)

Alcohol Called 'Fourth Horseman' In Highway Risks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—Alcohol is described as "The Fourth Horseman of the Highway" in an editorial attack on drunken driving in the current issue of the Keystone Motorist, official organ of the Keystone Automobile Club.

"Alcohol has joined with speed, recklessness and incompetence to form a new and fearsome quartet," says the editorial.

"Conclusive proof that gasoline and liquor make a poor safety mixture is gleaned from an analysis of Pennsylvania accident statistics. The telltale figures show that drunken motorists' fatalities have increased every year since 1930.

"More damaging evidence against the drinking-and-driving menace is unearthed in figures showing that early morning motor vehicle crashes continue to exceed by a wide margin the evening rush hour toll.

"All doubt should be dispelled by the record of operators' license revocations in Pennsylvania during the first four months and 10 days of 1937. Out of a total of 1899 license revocations, 1406 were denied the privilege of operating motor vehicles because of intoxication.

"Such truly astonishing figures leave little room for argument. The situation is one of utmost gravity, and sooner or later must be faced. The vast majority of motorists who make legitimate use of the highways have a right to expect protection from the irresponsible element."

FHA Head Reports Construction Gains

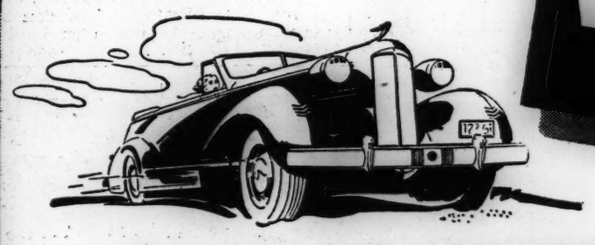
WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, reported to President Roosevelt yesterday his agency had insured over $1,000,000,000 worth of home construction, with total losses of only $4948, and only 14 mortgages foreclosed.

McDonald also reported residential construcion so far this year represented a 60 per cent increase over the same period in 1936.

He predicted 400,000 residential units would be built this year. This would be 90 per cent of the 1929 level and 80 per cent of the 10-year average 1920-30, he said.

Look at *LaSalle!*

V-8 $1095* AND UP



CADILLAC MOTOR

EASY ON YOUR POCKETBOOK
AFTER YOU GET IT, TOO!

THE biggest thrill of LaSalle ownership comes *after you commence to drive your car.* It is LaSalle's economy of ownership and operation!

You would naturally expect a big 125-horsepower V-8 engine to use more gasoline. But, due to Cadillac engineering, you will find in LaSalle a wholly new degree of operating efficiency. You will probably notice no increase in gasoline costs at all. And *no* car could be more sparing in its use of oil.

And when it comes to *service* costs, you'll encounter a *real* surprise. Not only does the average cost of LaSalle service operations compare favorably with that of cars which cost even *less* to *buy*—but, being a Cadillac product, LaSalle does a great job keeping out of the service station!

If you can afford *any* new car, you can probably step up to a LaSalle V-8.

Why not come in today and *look* at LaSalle? Your present car will likely make the down payment.

*Delivered price at Detroit, Mich., $1095 and up, subject to change without notice. Model illustrated 2-Passenger Convertible Coupe $1290. These prices include all standard accessories. Transportation, State and Local Sales Taxes, Optional Accessories and Equipment—Extra.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR DIVISION
GENERAL MOTORS SALES CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Tragedy, Comedy, Burlesque—All Mark Hollywood Strikes

Scene in Hollywood

Hollywood still seems unable to determine whether to play its strikes as tragedy, comedy, or burlesque. Serious though the strike has been for both producers and strikers, one cannot follow the ramifications of strike backgrounds here without realizing that all three elements have often been present. Tragedy very often for the workers; comedy if efforts for complete union shop here are taken seriously, at least for the present; and burlesque, generally, in the manner of the strike's termination.

No strike in the studios need be taken too seriously which does not include the two most highly specialized technical departments, those of camera and sound. (The threats of writers and actors to strike up to this writing may roughly be rated as falling into the second and third categories above.) Soundmen and cameramen were the backbone of the strike here in 1933. Some of them made real sacrifices in order to assure collective bargaining at that time, but the strike was lost through the defections of the chief among the cameramen, who with one or two exceptions, deserted the strike before it had fairly started and today are not members of general studio union bodies, but have a status and draw salaries comparable to those of stars and directors. There can be no doubt that the studios mean to guard against any further strikes in which chief cameramen are involved.

Assistant cameramen and soundmen are, however, still unionized—and in a manner which does not bear too close investigation. In 1933 these groups were amalgamated in a body known as the I. A. T. S. E. (International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees); but when the strike was broken and they returned to work, it was to be forced by the producers to give up membership in this union and join one which had been loyal to the studios during the strike—the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This new alliance was of very short duration. With the failure of the strike, the president of the I. A. T. S. E. resigned and a revitalized union, under a new president, forced itself back into the studio scene by the simple expedient of a show of strength among theater projectionists in New York City. The producers were brought quickly into line, and the I. A. T. S. E. was allowed to take back its former members among the soundmen and assistant cameramen. With this difference, however: members who before had been a self-governing union body now were forced by the producers themselves to accept membership in a union in which they have no voice, which holds no meetings of its workers in Hollywood, and among the officers of which the workers have no fellow members. For this questionable privilege, they pay 2 per cent of their wages as dues, of which no general accounting is made to them, according to the statements of a number of them questioned by this writer.

It is the officers of this union who have been accused by the striking Federal Motion Picture Crafts—comprising painters, paperhangers, makeup artists, etc., and still on strike—of filling vacancies left by them with outsiders brought in under a slight disguise of nomenclature as strikebreakers. In this connection, it is contended, laborers have been hired as "B" grips—ordinary grips now being rated "A," and so on.

It is this union, also, which interposed itself between producers and the F. M. P. C. when they were on the point of composing their difficulties, threatening to close every theater and studio in the country unless its officers were allowed to dictate the terms of any truce. To this the F. M. P. C. leaders have replied with flat statements that the I. A. T. S. E. leaders would not be able to raise a strike vote among its members, and that a meeting of the membership would show this. The I. A. T. S. E. has not called that meeting.

Aside from the F. M. P. C. strike, other efforts at organizing studio workers are being made. The Newspaper Guild is said to be at work among publicity department writers—even in that stronghold of the open shop, the Los Angeles Times—and film editors have laid a plan for collective representation before the Producers Association. A recent meeting of the writers developed a phoenix Guild, rising out of the ashes of the old one, and claiming nearly 400 members signed on the night of the meeting.

This is the group which last year was on the point of amalgamating with the Authors League until the move was broken up by the defections of writers who are now organized under the name of the Screen Playwrights, and comprise a hundred or more of the best-known writers in the industry. These have recently come to an agreement with producers about contractual, wage and credit differences but have proved ineffectual in getting anything like a majority of the screen writers into their membership. It is probably safe to assume that the Guild's strength under the patronage of the Wagner Act will be sufficient to force co-operative action between the two groups.

However, until these splits in union ranks and gangster methods of forcing workers and producers to accept union representation which no one believes to be representative, are supplanted by more reasonable and unified methods, no hope can be held for any real success of collective bargaining in Hollywood.

And is this, perhaps some observers are asking, the very set of conditions into which John L. Lewis finds it least difficult to move his C. I. O.?

'Seven Pillars of Wisdom'

The recent announcement from England that British studios have determined to abandon their attempts to film "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" by T. E. Lawrence probably will not reopen the bidding here at once. The book was seriously considered as screen material in Hollywood at one time, the consideration ending only with the announcement that British studios had obtained the rights.

Like Sinclair Lewis' "It Can't Happen Here," it has been one of the stormy petrels of the story departments. Everyone likes it as a possibility, and everyone knows that it could not be made without the consent of the British Government, which plays somewhat the role of a heavy in it. That Government at this writing has given no indication that such consent will be forthcoming.

Dostoievsky Ending

One of those knotty Hollywood problems has just been solved, and to the satisfaction of everyone. This particular problem had to do with the ending of the Dostoievsky novel, "The Gamblers," which will be filmed by Warner Brothers under the direction of Max Reinhardt. Hardly had the script been started when it was decided that a new ending to the story must be found if it was to be made suitable for film audiences. The script writer, the director, and the supervisor all agreed upon that. They could not, however, agree upon the ending that should be used.

This went on for quite a while, during which each decided to supply his own ending; and the three different endings were written and discussed. But none of them, it turned out, would do. What the result of this impasse might have been, no one knows. Happily, the solution proved simpler than anyone had anticipated. It was decided that Dostoievsky's ending, after all, was the right one. So they went back to that. And not only Hollywood will be relieved.

F. D.

Soil Surveys in Oklahoma

Soil surveys have been completed in 26 Oklahoma counties and soil maps have been published for 13 counties.

Los Angeles Looks Ahead to a World Fair

Models Designed Under the Supervision of H. O. Davis

Model of Proposed Buildings for Pacific Mercado

Los Angeles Is Already Planning for a Series of Annual Trade Expositions to Begin in 1940, Leading Up to a Major Celebration in 1942. The Model Above Is Now Under Consideration as a Pattern for the Exposition

Shanghai Strikers Kidnap 70 Taxicabs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

While a streetcar strike hampered transportation facilities in Shanghai's International Settlement and a bus strike threatened, employees of the leading taxicab company staged a sudden surprise strike involving the "kidnapping" of 70 of the cars to Chinese territory north of the Settlement. Officials of the Chinese municipality next day rounded up the missing taxis and returned them to the company.

State College Of Washington Operates KWSC

With Monitor Newscasters

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, Pullman, Wash.—Station KWSC, owned and operated by the State College of Washington, is one of the oldest and most powerful educational stations in the nation. It first went into operation in June, 1922, under the call letters of KFAE on the common 360 meter wave length to which many early stations were assigned at that time, and presented its first regular program on Dec. 10, 1922.

This first station was established through contributions from a number of citizens of Washington and alumni of the college. It managed to exist through the generosity and work of the Pullman Chamber of Commerce, the Associated Students of the State College, the General Extension Division, and the College of Mechanic Arts and Engineering.

With the rising popularity of radiocasting, the station increased in prominence and acquired more hours. For a number of years it was operated on a 4½-hour week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Its power was gradually increased, until in 1929 it was raised to two kilowatts daytime and one kilowatt at night. In the meantime its call letters were changed to KWSC and denoted ownership by "Washington State College." It now operates for 71½ hours every week on 5000 watts daytime power.

Among the men who have made the educational work of the station possible are Dean Hubert V. Carpenter of the College of Mechanic Arts and Engineering, the late Dr. B. L. Steele of the Department of Physics, and other members of both departments. These individuals, and the late Dr. Frank F. Nalder, director of radio, backed by Dr. E. O. Holland, president of Washington State College, have worked diligently to make this project a success.

Many students serving as announcers and technicians on KWSC have earned their way through the State College. A number of young men and women who received their first radio training here now hold responsible positions with leading broadcasting stations in the United States.

From the day the station presented its first program, Dec. 10, 1922, to the present, singers, playwrights, radio technicians, and program directors have been trained in its studios. It has become "the most fertile ground on the campus for the creation of new talent." At present approximately 150 students radiocast over KWSC, receiving credit for special courses related to radio, or do the work for the "love of the mike."

This group includes 25 music students especially selected for talent and proficiency by the dean of the school of music, 35 students of public speaking and dramatics who are enrolled in a class in the speech department and receive regular credit for their work, four young women from the college of home economics who radiocast informational material through a homemakers' program, and a great many other students in engineering, dairying, journalism, English, and other natural scientific and cultural fields.

Several informal musical and literary organizations that radiocast regularly add to the number of students who are gaining experience in microphone technique. Seven student technicians and seven student announcers are regularly employed, and the practical education they acquire makes them capable of assuming positions immediately upon graduation in the field of radio.

This is article number 36 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, June 11.

World Fair Plans For Los Angeles Make Steady Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Another world's fair appears on the horizon.

It is Los Angeles' Trade Exposition of 1942, commemorating completion of the $220,000,000 Colorado River Aqueduct, of the $165,000,000 Boulder Dam five-way project, of at least one of its $30,000,000 power transmission lines, and the 400th anniversary of the landing of Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo.

Aided by city, state, and possibly federal grants, the occasion will mark a new electrical and water-development era for the Pacific Southwest. Direct sponsor of the exposition is the municipal department of water and power, which received authority by the city electorate this month. Absentee ballots of 800 workmen on the department's aqueduct in the High Sierras 300 miles away decided the issue after the May 5 returns showed the proposition trailing by two votes. The final count was 129,470 yes and 129,276 no.

The plan allows the municipal department to bond its power revenues for not more than $1,240,000 to buy a site for annual trade expositions to begin in 1940, and permits it to turn the administration of the series over to a non-profit organization. Two years ago civic leaders contributed $100,000 to get the ball rolling. And recently the State Assembly in Sacramento passed a $1,500,000 appropriation, similar to the $5,000,000 grant to San Francisco's 1939 event.

These civic leaders formed a non-profit organization — the Pacific Exposition Corporation—to promote a Pacific Mercado, which they hope will be accepted by the municipal department as the management and name for the permanent institution.

Duplicate 16-foot models of a possible exposition layout were built with the contributed funds. One of the pair was placed on exhibition at the Continental Hotel in Buenos Aires during the 1936 Pan American Peace Conference there. The other is being displayed in this area to arouse interest in the event, although the site depicted by the models has not been formally approved nor accepted by the city.

Australian Contest Attracts 50 Bands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—More than 2000 bandsmen, from all over Australia, competed solo or in unity, for prizes valued at £1670 in the recent contest here. It was estimated that the instruments played had an aggregate value of £37,000.

Fifty bands, comprising brass, military, pipe and juvenile units, participated in a grand processional march through the principal street of the city, which was closed to all traffic.

The adjudicators were Stephen Yorke, conductor of the Australian Broadcasting Commission's National Military Band, and Hugh Niven, musical director of the Royal Australian Air Force.

Young People Initiate Symphony Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., June 9—East Bay cities are to become a center of musical education for young people as a result of the recent organization here of the Young Peoples' symphony orchestra.

A group of 34 persons ranging in age from nine to 18 have been assembled under the direction of Mrs. Jessica Marcelli, director of the Berkeley community orchestra. Rehearsals have started and it is hoped to give the first concert this fall.

Officers of the group are Mrs. William Harold Oliver, organizing chairman; Mrs. Orlin J. Bell, secretary; and G. C. Pettygrove, treasurer.

Natural Sciences Prove Help In Solving Television Issues

News in Radio

Television is borrowing from a number of the natural sciences in order that the public may one day soon sit down before receivers to see and hear entertainment in its own homes.

O. B. Hanson, chief engineer of the National Broadcasting Company, in the current issue of the RCA Review, describes some of the problems solved by television's borrowing from other natural science fields.

Optics, electronics, lighting, motion pictures, radio engineering, acoustics, air conditioning, photography, chemistry, are but a few of the sources called upon, Mr. Hanson stated. The methods and manners of employing these different arts to produce television are a continuing process, he stated. From progress to date, Mr. Hanson anticipated a public service of stupendous proportions, a medium with new engineering techniques, new program ideas, new talent and new commercial applications devolving from television.

Studio design for television, Mr. Hanson said, is influenced by the equipment employed for transmissions. The structural strength of the iconoscope, the electron tube and the lens system of the camera determine studio length. Studios must be high enough to raise the lighting out of the iconoscope's range and yet permit a clear view of the set by engineers and production men.

The National Broadcasting Company's television studio in Radio City is 50 feet long, 30 feet wide and 18 feet high. It accommodates a large "set" and at least one smaller "set" permitting "scene changing" from one to the other. The side walls contain sliding panels arranged in pairs to control the absorption of sound. Spaces between the panels are crevasses to avoid "flutter" caused by the reverberation of sound in a room with parallel walls.

Microphone technique, Mr. Hanson explains, is slightly different in manner when going from radio to television. Generally speaking, radio performers move only to chosen microphone positions whereas in television, as in the movies, the microphone must come to the performer. Furthermore, television sound must preserve the same illusion created by the eye—that is, if the performer is distant the sound must also "appear" to be distant.

Lighting in television studios, Mr. Hanson said, which of course, must be more brilliant than ordinary studio lighting (more than 50 kilowatts in the NBC studio) has created a serious problem in air conditioning. Lighting units, some suspended from the ceiling and others operated on the studio floor, generate so much heat that means have been sought to diffuse heat radiation for the comfort of performers and technicians.

Heat filters, placed in front of some of the lighting units, have partially alleviated the problem. These are of special glass, cut in strips to relieve internal stresses in the glass caused by the high temperature. They absorb a great deal of the heat without causing undue reduction in the amount of incident light.

Advertising the United States

Advertising the United States to the outside world by radio has apparently been a popular feature with foreign shortwave listeners. The General Electric travelogues begun in March over their short wave stations W2XAF and W2XAD, Schenectady, N. Y., have been extended for another 20 weeks. The talks in the new series will be devoted to telling about particular American cities, historic spots, scenic wonders, industries and fairs. They are radiocast on Mondays, in the French language at 2 p. m., English at 6:15 p. m., and Spanish at 7:15 p. m., eastern daylight time.

The schedule is a follows: New York, June 14; Boston, June 21; Chicago, June 28; San Francisco, July 5; Saratoga and Hot Springs, July 12; Niagara Falls, July 19; Mammoth, Carlsbad and Luray Caves, July 26; Yellowstone Park, Aug. 2; Yosemite Park, Aug. 9; Glacier Park, Aug. 16; tour of American colleges, Aug. 23; electrical industry, Aug. 30; steel industry, Sept. 6; automobile industry, Sept. 13; aviation, Sept. 20; railroads, Sept. 27; textile industry, Oct. 4; California as a winter resort, Oct. 11; Florida as a winter resort, Oct. 18; world fairs in New York and San Francisco, Oct. 25.

By using radio amplifiers and controls these small pianos have now been given what is claimed to be finer tone and greater volume than even a larger concert grand, though still maintaining compact design. Already five or six piano manufacturers are bringing out new "radio pianos" in the next season to sell around $500, Mr. Caldwell reported.

Other companies, Mr. Caldwell said, are developing small keyboards and string sounding boards with microphone pickups which can be plugged into the home radio set thus affording the humblest home a piano of good tone and volume, at small cost. Player roll operation of electric tube organs is also being developed as well as compact tone generators and keyboards to fit directly into radio sets of the better console type. A music lover, failing to find "on the air" music to his liking can pull up a chair to his radio set "organ" keyboard and play his own music.

SPICED STRINGS

Chuckles
SPICED STRINGS
SEVEN
kinds of spice-flavored, colorful sticks of best quality jellie candy, sugar-sprinkled. Delicious and wholesome. In cellophane-wrapped packages at most candy counters.
One of Amend's Famous
CHUCKLES
FRED W. AMEND CO.
Danville, Ill.
10c

TENDING FURNACE!

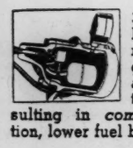
Enjoy heat without work or worry with

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Only OIL-O-MATIC has these 3 patented, money-saving features

1. THE METERING PUMP—feeds correct quantity of oil for perfect combustion regardless of variations in temperature or viscosity of oil.

2. PROJECTED FLAME—No part of an Oil-O-Matic is inside the furnace. Thus vital parts are not exposed to effects of heat.



3. THE DIFFUSOR—permits intermingling of fuel oil and air inside the furnace, resulting in *complete* combustion, lower fuel bills.

ARE you going to endure another winter of coal shoveling, grate shaking, ash hauling? Or are you going to install a Williams Oil-O-Matic—and enjoy clean, even heat—heat without work or worry?

Prices are lower now than ever before! So thousands of thrifty home owners are buying now ::: before rising production costs boost prices.

Order an Oil-O-Matic now! It will give you the satisfaction you want and ought to have. It will add a new room to your home... will keep your home clean and free from coal dust.

So—why wait? Here's the world's best oil heat at a price you can afford. Take 12 to 36 months to pay!

Call your Williams Oil-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for FREE Expert Survey of your entire heating plant

See the sensational New Williams HP-3 Oil Burner —amazingly low priced!

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation, Dept. B665 Bloomington, Ill.
Please send me a copy of "How to Add A Room to Your Home."
Name.....
Address.....
City.....*State*.....

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S MOST POPULAR *Vacation Trips*

Check the place you'd like to go ... We will send the free booklet to you at once ... together with details as to costs. No obligation, of course.

- YELLOWSTONE
- MOUNT RAINIER
- PACIFIC NORTHWEST
- ALASKA...CALIFORNIA
- NORTHWEST DUDE RANCH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Clip this advertisement and mail to—
MR. JARED JERNEGAN, District Passenger Agent
236 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass. 'Phone Liberty 9699

*Name*_____
*Address*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____

ROUTE OF THE AIR-CONDITIONED NORTH COAST LIMITED 4-E

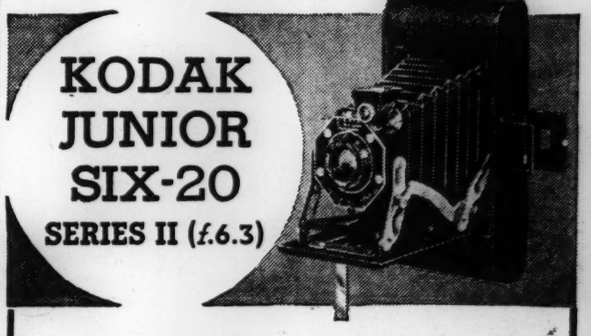
ARTIST-STUDENT RECITAL
BENEFIT SCHOLARSHIP FUND
June 11—8:30 P. M.
Barbizon Plaza Salon
Tickets, Tyson Agency, at Hotel Robert Malone, 1103 Carnegie
Col. 5-5800, N. Y. C.

East Cambridge Savings Bank
Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL MORTGAGES

FLOWERS
PHONE ELDORADO 5-1820
Telegraphed to any part of the United States in 1 hour
An affectionate yet convenient way of making every occasion a happy one.
EVANS ART IN FLOWERS
513 Lexington Avenue at 48th Street, N. Y.

The BUCKINGHAM
101 West 57th Street
NEW YORK
Advisable address on the famous Rue de la Paix of New York... around the corner from Central Park ... a short walk to Times Square ... Radio City ... Fifth Ave. ... Larger than usual rooms, excellent food and service...
Write for booklet "C."
2 ROOM SUITES with serving pantry ... from $5 a day
SINGLE ROOMS from $3.50 a day
DOUBLE ROOMS from $5.00 a day
Special monthly rates

See this New Model of a Popular Kodak...



KODAK JUNIOR SIX-20
SERIES II (f.6.3)

A BETTER BUY than ever—in the new 1937 model. Opens at the touch of a button—closes at the touch of a one-finger release. The fast Kodak Anastigmat f.6.3 lens gives you good pictures even when the weather's cloudy. Also makes indoor snapshots at night, under Photoflood bulbs. Fitted with both direct-view eye-level finder, and regular waist-level reflecting finder. Three shutter speeds. Makes 8 pictures, 2¼ x 3¼ inches, on a roll of No. 620 Kodak Film. Price, only $14.

Next time, try us on finishing; you'll like our prompt, careful work. And if you wish to trade in an old camera, perhaps we can arrange a worthwhile allowance.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th
745 Fifth Avenue
235 West 23rd Street
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street
117 S. 16th Street
BALTIMORE, 300 North Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street

Gold Deal Ties High U. S. Price to British Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 9 — A deal reliably reported to be in progress, by which the United States would undertake to maintain its present price of gold while the gold-producing British Dominions like South Africa and Canada would withdraw their objections to sharing the United Kingdom market with American exporters, is being eagerly discussed here today.

This follows upon what is regarded as the delaying tactics of the Chancellar of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, in his non-committal statement yesterday in the House of Commons upon Britain's gold policy.

Right Wing Conservatives in the House to the number of 120 met and passed resolution here yesterday declaring emphatic objection to any action which would sacrifice home and Empire production for the sake "of some illusory project for the revival of economic internationalism."

Debt Question Raised

But this is described as a minority view not shared by the mass of the Government's supporters, among whom there is an intense desire to promote Anglo-American economic co-operation upon the broadest possible basis.

The entire problem is recognized as one far too wide to be settled without bringing monetary as well as trade considerations into account.

Thus Mr. William Craven-Ellis, chairman of the Currency Committee in Commons, asked the Government today to say definitely whether it still regards itself bound to repay the Anglo-American war debt. But this is regarded as only a maneuver designed to bring out what is going on behind the scenes.

This is a struggle in which on the one side are financial interests determined to restore the hegemony of gold, and on other are industrialists who see in such a development at the present time only a return to conditions which produced the world slump of 1929 to 1932.

Cassel for Reduction

In this connection, Dr. Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economist, in a statement published here today, declares that the world's gold production has leaped to such proportions that an intolerable situation must arise unless something effectual is done to reduce the output. Dr. Cassel for this purpose throws his great authority upon the side of cutting the buying price for gold down to a figure half way between pre-slump and present rates.

Meanwhile the city editor of the London News Chronicle says today: "Sir John Simon intends to let Americans go on carrying the baby however big the baby grows."

Japanese Government To Curb Gold Supply

TOKYO, June 9 (AP)—The Government decided today to ask Parliament for authority to control gold production.

It hopes thereby to meet the demand for gold shipments abroad in payment for Japan's increasing imports, to stabilize the yen and to prevent dispersal of gold throughout the country.

The gold control bill, it was disclosed, will be presented at a special two-week session of the Diet, which the new Cabinet of Prince Fumimaro Konoye set today for July 23.

Peers Welcome Earl Baldwin

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Earl Baldwin, raised to the peerage after his recent retirement as Prime Minister, took his seat today in the House of Lords in traditional, picturesque ceremony.

The erstwhile Prime Minister, whose last days in office were marked by the abdication crisis of Edward VIII and won him the soubriquet "Baldwin, the King-maker" after George VI succeeded to the crown, was sponsored by Lord Londonderry and Lord Derby.

One of the largest attendances of Peers within recent years witnessed the ceremony of the new Earl's installation. The galleries were packed. Peeresses filled the five balconies of the parliamentary chamber reserved for their use.

He took his oath as Viscount Coverdale and Earl Baldwin of Bewdley with obvious embarrassment because he could not find pockets for his hands in his new crimson robes.

Sir Gerald W. Wollaston, the Garter King of Arms, wore a tabard embroidered in rich gold, scarlet and blue with the arms of England. Behind him in the procession followed the Earl Marshal Duke of Norfolk.

The Earl of Ancaster, Lord Great Chamberlain, in his state robes, then came, followed by Lord Londonderry, Earl Baldwin and Lord Derby, each in crimson robes crossed with bands, and carrying cocked hats.

Earl Baldwin meditatively stroked his forehead as he stood beside the clerk, who read the words summoning him to Parliament.

Having taken the oath, he was conducted to one of the front benches.

hotel Collingwood

Small, quiet and select. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.

43 WEST 35TH STREET NEW YORK

IT MAY BE YOUR DOG!

The lost or stolen pet often falls victim to vivisection. 400,000 dogs are vivisected in the United States annually. Experimenters may burn, freeze, poison, starve or mutilate these helpless creatures without fear of punishment.

"There will come a time when the world will look back to modern vivisection in the name of science as they now do to burning at the stake in the name of religion."

Dr. Henry J. Bigelow
Harvard Medical School, 1849-1884

PROTEST!

JOIN

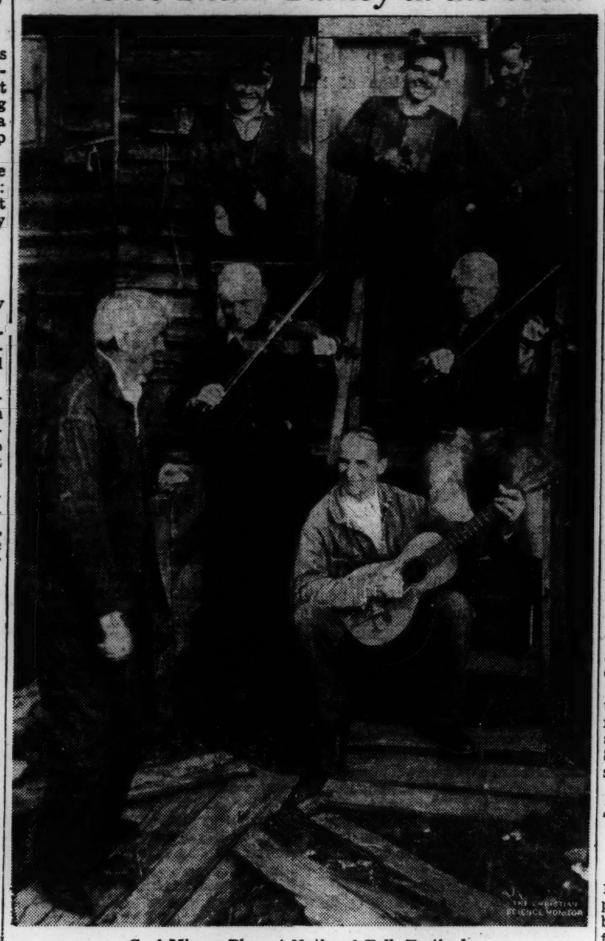
The New England Anti-Vivisection Society

6 Park Street, Boston — Lafayette 6020

Associate Membership $1.00 — Active Membership $5.00

This organization is dependent upon dues, donations, and bequests.

Let's Give Them 'Turkey in the Straw'



Coal Miners Play at National Folk Festival

Gay Fiddle Tunes, Songs and Dances Are Part of the Life of These Workers in the Anthracite Mines of Pennsylvania

National Folk Festival Rings With the Songs of Many Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A miner's lot sometimes may be "not a happy one." But Pennsylvania Anthracite coal miners can prove with lusty ballads, gayly scraped fiddle tunes, clogs, and dances that their industry does have its joys. They did it at the National Folk Festival here recently, where their contribution was considered unique since it is believed to be the only modern industry which has produced its own folk lore.

Ballads telling of lonely rides on coal cars, descents into the shaft, and economic and social crises were sung by men over 70 who have spent their lives working the mines. Their songs, the expressions of untutored coal miners, grew out of a desire to "sing trouble away," they explained. Thus Dennis P. Coyle and Barney Kelly fiddlers, and Art Stover, banjo player, put on song and dance entertainments typical of mining communities at the end of a day's work. They sang their old favorites such as "The Old Miner's Refrain," "When the Breaker Starts up Full Time," and "Down in a Coal Mine." Part of the latter runs:

"I am a jovial collier lad and blithe as blithe can be,
For let the time be good or bad, they're all the same to me,
'Tis little of the world I know and care less for its ways,
For where the dog star never glows, I wear away the days."

One of the visiting miners who has improvised many of his own verses to various ballads said:

"I did a lot of singin' while driving a mule named Jerry in Oak Hill mine. Me and the mule were the only livin' things in the gangway, except the rats. It got kind of lonesome—me sittin' there on the bumper with the cars rattlin' along the gangway. And to break the monotony and show Jerry that I wasn't such a bad guy, I used to make up ballads out of me head, and sing as I rode along."

They wore their miner's caps and working clothes for their performances and did their expert clog and tap dances without clogs or taps fastened to their shoes, most of them to the tune of "The Irish Wash Woman." Their trip to the festival was sponsored by the Anthracite Operators of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., who are co-operating with the state wide movement to keep these ballads alive for the younger people and school children of the state.

Another of the popular old-time workers at the festival was Capt. Richard Maitland, a before-the-mast sailor from Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, New York. Captain Maitland went to sea as a boy of 12 in 1869 in a four-masted school ship. He learned his chanteys, which he sang for the festival, while he heaved anchor and hoisted sails on all seas on the globe. His "Stormalong," "Sally Brown," and "Rolling Home" were favorites, especially with the small boys.

His stories were just as popular, however, especially his account of his first shipwreck when he was still a boy. He, along with the other boys, were locked in the hold while the crew got the ship off the reef, and, instead of worrying about their predicament, broke into the hold and ate all the jam and sweets stored for the entire voyage.

Cowboys also sing to shorten their lonesome working hours, Ross Whitemire, from Wyoming, and Romaine Lowdermilk, from Arizona, who ride the range for a living, told their enthusiastic audiences. The songs of the cowboys have been formed through repetition and adding of a verse now and then by numerous unknown singers, until the completed song is usually the product of several cowboys, they stated, and used this as an excuse for improvising a few of their own verses for "Billy Venero," "Get Along, Dogies," and "When the Work's All Done This Fall." Their "yipi's" and "whoopees" brought a lusty chorus of accompaniment from the usually staid Chicago theater audience.

Naval Craft Assigned

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Representative Alfred N. Phillips Jr., Stamford, Conn., announced yesterday the Navy Department had ordered two destroyers to attend the Governor's regatta at New London from Aug. 28 to Sept. 8. The vessels will be the J. Fred Talbott and the Jacob Jones.

Stavisky Scandal In Paris Revived By New Charges

PARIS, June (AP)—The Stavisky scandal broke anew on France today with disclosure of a report from the municipal auditor of Bayonne of a 5,200,000 franc, about $225,000, shortage in the accounts of Gustave Tissier, former manager of the Bayonne Municipal Pawnshop.

The official report of Chief Auditor Latapie was taken today before a Paris court which is undertaking to reclaim the last assets of the late Alexandre Stavisky.

The report alleges that Tissier, who is serving a seven-year prison term, embezzled the sum during the course of Stavisky's operations in bonds and jewels in 1932 and 1933.

Charges that Stavisky's affairs had involved fraudulent bond issues, swindling, receiving and pawning stolen goods and bribing public officials to cover his pawnshop operations caused the fall of one French Cabinet and widespread political scandal.

Tissier was charged with forgery, abuse of confidence, misappropriation of public funds and of having signed fraudulent bonds of the Bayonne pawnshop.

The newspaper Matin, publishing the first account of the auditor's report, recalled that Tissier testified at his trial that he was a tool of Stavisky, but had not profited personally from the transactions.

Symbol of Temperance Is Restored by Arcade

ARCADE, N. Y., June 9 (AP)—In 1914, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union gave this village a bronze drinking fountain that faithfully quenched the thirst of citizens for a decade.

With the coming of prohibition, the W. C. T. U. and village officials decided they no longer needed a temperance symbol. The fountain stopped operating. Today, urged by its donors, the village board voted to repair and re-employ the fountain.

Famous Santa Fe trains to California

THE SUPER CHIEF
New streamlined stainless steel train. 39¾ hours Chicago to Los Angeles. From Chicago each Tuesday. Extra Fast—Extra Fine—Extra Fare. Completely AIR-CONDITIONED.

THE CHIEF
Finest, Fastest daily train to California. Standard Pullmans only. Extra Fare. Completely AIR-CONDITIONED.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED
Third in the Santa Fe trio of all-Pullman California trains, known to transcontinental travelers for over forty years, and without Extra Fare. Completely AIR-CONDITIONED.

GRAND CANYON LIMITED
A fine fast train for all classes of travel. Carries Dining Car, also Standard and Tourist Pullmans via Grand Canyon. Completely AIR-CONDITIONED.

THE NAVAJO
Only two nights between Chicago and Los Angeles. For Coach, Tourist and Standard Pullman passengers. All regular cars AIR-CONDITIONED.

THE SCOUT
New fast train between Chicago and Los Angeles. Carries air-conditioned Tourist Pullmans, Lounge car and Chair cars. Also carries Fred Harvey Dining car, serving meals for 90¢ per day.

For reservations, details, etc., address—

S. CARLSON, Dist. Pass. Agent, SANTA FE RY.
Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
Phone: Liberty 5323

Santa Fe

Your Child's FUTURE is in your hands

BE SURE HE GETS THE FINEST MILK THAT MONEY CAN BUY

• The most precious possession in the world is *your baby!* And milk is his most precious food. Sheffield Farms will never lower the quality of its milk to meet a price. Sheffield will *always* provide the finest milk that money can buy—regardless of cost.

SHEFFIELD FARMS

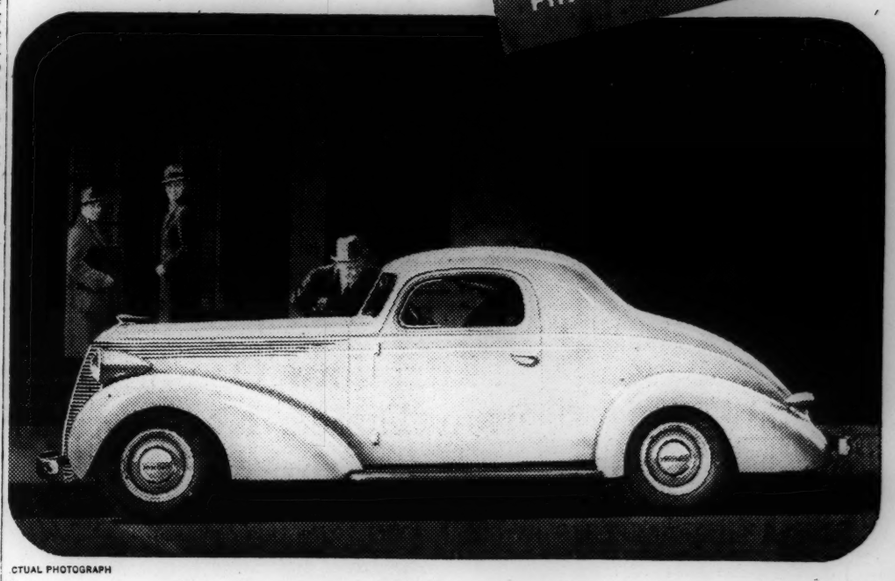
Sealect GRADE-A MILK

524 W. 57TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8400

Sealtest

THIS STUDEBAKER IS AMERICA'S best looking coupe

ONLY A FEW CENTS A DAY MORE THAN A LOWEST PRICED CAR



ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH

YOU SAVE SENSATIONALLY ON GAS AND OIL!

IT'S more than the year's masterpiece of styling . . . this sensationally low-priced Studebaker coupe. Steel reinforced by steel, superbly engineered, it has an honest wholesomeness of structure that extends from the tailoring of its upholstery to its paint finish twelve coats deep.

Behind its wide, luxurious, adjustable seat is a broad, roomy, upholstered shelf. Its air-curved rear deck has more usable space than any other luggage compartment of the year. Or rumble seat if you prefer.

Its non-slam doors click lightly, tightly and silently. Its Fram oil cleaner and gas-saving automatic overdrive give it the economy of a lowest priced car.

It rides as smoothly and ventilates itself as refreshingly as an air-conditioned Pullman. It offers the double safety of the automatic hill holder plus triply sealed feather-touch hydraulic brakes.

See and drive—and price—this magnificent, low-priced Studebaker coupe today.

STUDEBAKER'S C. I. T. BUDGET PLAN OFFERS LOW TIME PAYMENTS

See Your Local Studebaker Dealer

Studebaker Distributors, Ltd., 155 Great Portland St., London, W. 1. Sole Concessionaires for Studebaker Cars in England

The HAMILTON School of Music
Piano : Voice : Theory
Violin
All Band and Orchestra Instruments
DRAMATIC ART
Department
7038-40 West Garrett Rd. Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 4147
Rooms 225-227 1714 Chestnut St. Phila., Pa. Loc. 2485
Catalogue on Request

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products
ABBOTTS
Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Service: Evergreen 4461

BEACH BAR
for quick pick-ups
Right on our street floor, so that you can dash in and round out your beach outfit in just about two seconds flat. Beach brightening accessories as potent as you like! Even prices are stimulating, and conducive to a grander vacation!
Bonwit Teller
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

RUGS
Your Orientals and other rugs need the complete protection of Fritz & LaRue's perfected 11-step service. Safe from moths, grit, fire, theft. Refreshed like new, adding years of use. Call RITtenhouse 53-72 for quotation. No obligation.
Summer RUGS
for gay seasonal harmony. Here we have a range of new patterns and weaves unequaled in the city. Plaids, all-over effects, florals, heatherweaves, etc. Every color. All sizes. Unique imported Mazourkas and Indian Druggetts. Make your selections soon.
Specializing in popular new broadloom and chenille carpets, hardwood floors, linoleum, cork and rubber tile.
FRITZ & LaRUE, Inc.
1615 Chestnut St., Phila.

CLEANED, STORED, REPAIRED

NO TRUCE IN OUR WAR ON UNSAFE TIRES

It's a fight to the finish! Blow-out accidents that kill or injure thousands must be stamped out!
WE'RE FIGHTING BLOW-OUTS WITH SAFE SILVERTOWNS
—the only tires in the world that have the Life-Saver Golden Ply. This is a layer of special rubber and full-floating cords, scientifically treated to resist the terrific blowout-causing heat generated inside all tires by today's high speeds. Yet, remember Silvertowns cost much less than other super-quality tires!

Don't gamble on tires. See us today about Silvertowns for your car
GOODRICH
Silvertown Stores
1955 HUNTING PARK AVE., PHILADELPHIA
YORK RD. AND HILLSIDE AVE., JENKINTOWN, PA.
15 W. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE, PA.

Tribute Paid by Truck Firm Described at Racket Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—Five hundred dollars a month seemed like a lot of money to members of the Garment Center Truck Owners' Association, but they paid it for nearly three years, according to testimony before the New York Supreme Court, just to avoid the chance that "somebody's truck might get broke."

The tribute is alleged by Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, charged with exterminating industrial rackets in New York City, to have been paid to leaders of a racket which terrorized truck drivers in downtown Manhattan by "strong arm" tactics and violence. John Dioguardi and James Plumeri, alias Jimy Doyle, are on trial today in connection with the racket, facing charges of extortion and malicious mischief.

Testifying before Supreme Court Justic Philip J. McCook, Benjamin Cohen, formerly president of the Garment Center Truckers, said payments were made to the defendants by a devious route because members of the association might "feel sorry" if they were not. Testimony was that the money was paid out as "salaries to directors," but the checks were turned into cash immediately and the money then turned over to the accused.

Mr. Plumeri and Mr. Dioguardi were characterized as prime movers in the trucking racket which Mr. Dewey and his staff charge was operated through the medium of the Five Boroughs Truckmen's Service Association. Dominick Didato, alias Dick Terry, said to have been associated with the racket during its earlier history, was murdered in the offices of the Five Boroughs organization in the summer of 1933, and Mr. Plumeri was shot at the same time. Mr. Didato has been named by the state in its indictment as a conspirator with the defendants.

Testimony by John J. Feeley, New York City detective, was that when the defendants were arrested on one occasion, he discovered a bottle filled with emery powder in their automobile. The evidence was connected by the prosecution with alleged attempts to coerce truck owners by injecting powdered emery into cylinder oil used in their equipment.

Jerrehian CLEANS RUGS the Safe way!
That's why some of the world's finest rugs come to us for cleaning and repairing. Their owners know that Jerrehian methods are scientific, thorough, safe! Why not send your rugs to us? It costs no more. All work guaranteed as advertised in GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.
Jerrehian
Pronounced JER-RAH-IAN
3731 Walnut St. EVE. 4000
PHILADELPHIA
Member Certified Rug Cleaners Inst.

Drive for Members Started by Newsmen With C. I. O. Backing

ST. LOUIS, June 9 (AP)—Assured of full co-operation of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the American Newspaper Guild prepared today for a campaign to double its membership.

The Guild, in its fourth annual convention here, voted yesterday 118½ to 18½ to affiliate with the C. I O, and to admit to membership "business, circulation, advertising, and other unorganized newspaper workers."

The decision, Guild leaders said, does not in itself mean withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor, which the Guild joined less than two years ago. Suspension of the Guild by the federation, however, is expected to follow.

Independent political action, Guild support of the Farmer-Labor Party and establishment of a national policy on collective bargaining, remain important problems to be considered by the delegates. Officers will be elected Friday, the final day of the meeting.

Chain Stores Combine In Attack on New Tax

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 9 (AP)—The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company joined the American Stores yesterday in an attack on the constitutionality of a tax on chain stores and theatres.

The company alleged the tax was discriminatory, but did not ask for a preliminary injunction.

Gov. George H. Earle signed the chain store tax measure Saturday.

Summer Toiletries SALE
Reduces Allen's Famous
Guaranteed Hairnets
SINGLE MESH, dozen 60c ..... 3 dozen $1.65
DOUBLE MESH, dozen 75c ..... 3 dozen $1.95
SINGLE, white, purple, dozen 85c ..... 3 dozen $2.50
DOUBLE, white, purple, grey, dozen $1 ..... 3 dozen $2.85
SLIPPON CAP, large and small ..... Import Special Fringe
ALLEN'S
1214 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Chelten and Greene Streets, Germantown

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Market and Filbert at Eighth Street Philadelphia
Store Hours 9:30 to 5:30
69th ANNIVERSARY SALE
EVENT OF THE YEAR
Luxurious One-of-a-Kind Samples From Famed Kensington Shop Makers
Bring a Rare Opportunity to Those Who Desire Beautiful Living Room Furniture
SAVINGS AVERAGE 40%
THIS is furniture such as you would find in the small, exclusive shops of Madison Avenue, New York—the same beautiful designs, the same skillful hand-work covered in the same rich brocatelles, soft velvets, rich wool damasks, beautifully hand-blocked linens and exquisite crewel embroideries—fabrics that sell for as much as $18 a yard—the same furniture, but priced at an average of 40% less.
Anniversary Sale Prices ..... $29.75 to $295

WPA: Does It Aid or Harm Worker?

(Continued from Page 1)

makes up only a fraction of the people on WPA.

Passing by the shiftless, careless and lazy who loaf along in the soft spot they think they have discovered in WPA, you reach another great class of men on relief—honest, ready to work, able, sincere, but afraid.

WPA may never change the character of the persistently forth-faring, nor of the ne'er-do-well. The well-meaning, enduring and unprogressive type it may ruin.

As to that stove which Bob Trent bought, he soon got behind in the payments. He met the first installment of $5, and the second. He let the third date go by.

He received a letter notifying him that because of his omission, he would have to make a higher payment thereafter.

Fourteen days after he had missed the installment, four men drove up to the house in a truck. Two were policemen. One officer showed his star to Mrs. Trent as she stood at the door. In five minutes the stove was disconnected, out of the house, on the truck, and had vanished down the street.

No Warning Given

Trent, seeking to recover the stove, went to the Legal Aid Society. They told him it was useless to try to do anything.

The conviction Mr. Trent got out of it all was that he had bought a stove from a shyster company. No warning was given he might lose all that he put in if he got behind. The swiftness of the removal and precision of the police left him feeling the company had sold the same stove to several needy families, seizing it out at the first chance, placing it back in stock and reselling it to another unwary customer.

He then bought a large, old-fashioned, iron-base burner.

It wasn't as good as the oil stove, its heat could not be regulated as well, yet it was a willing worker, and cheap enough so it could be paid for and not fly away.

This last winter on relief added nothing else new to the household except the dog. The combination living room and bedroom was still sparse. There were more plates in the cupboard. The place was bare—but homey. The yard had a row of new bushes.

Billy, the boy, had grown a notch bigger, dropped half of babyhood, and spoke so his words could be interpreted by those outside the family.

It appeared inevitable that Mr. Trent should miss interest payments on his mortgage. He had only a small place, consisting of a good residential lot and a tiny cottage. To save himself from foreclosure by a bank, he had borrowed $2250 in July of 1934 from the HOLC. Monthly payments were set at $23.57, including interest and a payment on account of principal. The loan was to run 10 years. He had made only eight payments up to last December. He was behind $418.21 in principal and $113.14 in interest.

Yet during some of those months Mr. Trent had no job, wasn't on relief, had no carfare to look up work and was struggling to obtain enough food for his wife and boy.

In refinancing of the mortage, Mr. Trent took on more than he could swing. If one is getting $94 a month from WPA and subtracts $23.57 for a monthly mortgage payment, that leaves $70.43 a month, which figures about $2.34 a day, or $16.38 a week for food, clothes, taxes (if paid), heat, etc., for a family of three.

Whatever the reason, Mr. Trent let his mortgage payments slide. He had lost his sense of the crisp reality of business. He didn't pay, and somehow expected to keep his home.

Though he and his wife had stinted to buy the house, they practically had settled down on the WPA, waiting on the old job in industry to return, and making little effort to find a new and different one.

Meanwhile no explanation reached the HOLC, and the Government's attorneys appraised the default as "willful." Although it was not willful, somehow that purchase of the expensive oil stove and the early willingness to let a $5 payment date go by unnoticed, opens doubt about the mortgage installments.

Anyway, the HOLC started foreclosure proceedings. Notified to appear in court, Mr. Trent did not go. He did not defend himself.

He visited his old company again. They told him that while conditions had improved, men from his department were being taken back only as needed.

He wrote a friend he was in trouble. The friend went to the corporation and told of Mr. Trent's tenacity in keeping his family afloat.

The company sent Mr. Trent a special delivery letter to come out as soon as possible.

Chain Gang Awaits Men Who Shun Work

By the Associated Press

Macon, Ga., June 9

Persons on relief in Bibb (Macon) County who will not work were warned yesterday by authorities they will be classed as vagrants and given chain gang sentences.

Sheriff James R. Hicks Jr. and Judge Earl W. Butler of City Court joined hands in a campaign to purge relief rolls of those capable of working who refuse to accept employment.

"It's reached the point where farmers and other persons needing labor can't get it because laborers prefer to be on relief," the sheriff said. "My force is going to sweep the county and arrest any who will not work. Of course, we don't mean the unemployables."

Judge Butler said those who refuse to work will be subject to 12-month chain gang sentences.

Davey Makes New Peace Bid

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 9 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio today called company and union representatives in the seven-state steel strike to a joint conference as strikers at a Republic Steel Corporation subsidiary in Monroe, Mich., mapped strategy for resisting an attempt to reopen the plant there. The union leaders wired prompt acceptance.

Governor Davey invited Tom Girdler, chairman of Republic, and Frank Purnell, president of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, to a conference Friday with John Owen, Ohio strike leader, and Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Inland Steel Corporation, the third independent produced involved in the strike, has no Ohio plants and was not included in the proposed conference.

Governor Davey previously has discussed the strike privately with representatives of Republic and Youngstown and, in another conference with S. W. O. C. leaders.

The peace move was almost overshadowed, however, by the tense situation at Monroe, Mich., where Newton Steel Company strikers claimed that between 8000 and 10,000 C. I. O. members in Detroit, Mich., would help to keep the steel mill closed tomorrow.

Mayor Daniel A. Knaggs of Monroe asked civilians to enlist in the effort to reopen the plant. From the S. W. O. C. supporters came the cry: "Hold that picket line."

At Chicago, S. W. O. C. leaders drafted a formal complaint accusing Inland Steel with violation of the Wagner Labor Act through unfair labor practices.

Makes Plea for Peace

Governor Davey, in his invitation to steel company heads and union leaders, said: "The state of Ohio has done everything in its power to preserve law and order in strike zones, except the last resort of armed force. Results are not satisfactory to either side in this industrial controversy.

"Present developments and proposed actions by both sides are laden with grave possibilities, with the ominous chance of rioting, bloodshed and loss of life. The state must be entirely impartial and respect the rights of all concerned. But we cannot risk the danger of preventable bloodshed in Ohio."

Hillman Forecasts Silk Mill Strike

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, said today the union "probably will call a strike in about two weeks" in the nation's silk manufacturing plants.

Asserting that "nothing but a strike will remedy the situation" of long hours and low wages, Mr. Hillman said, "Each employer is afraid to sign a contract with us ahead of the rest because he thinks he might be put out of business."

Mr. Hillman conferred with John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which the textile union is an affiliate. The textile leader said the strike would affect between 50,000 and 60,000 workers.

Mr. Hillman said he would discuss with the National Labor Relations Board the possibility of the board calling a union-sponsored collective bargaining election in Industrial Rayon Corporation plants at Cleveland, Ohio, and Covington, Va., where workers have been on strike for several weeks. He said the company had consented to have the board conduct the election.

Steel Strikers Declare 8000 Pickets Will Resist Opening of Michigan Plant

MONROE, Mich., June 9 (AP)—Newton Steel Company strikers declared today that 8000 or 10,000 members of the Committee for Industrial Organization from Detroit, Mich., would resist any attempt to open the strike-closed plant here tomorrow.

They said they had a promise of "financial, moral and physical support" from United Automobile Workers of America to combat the avowed intention of Mayor Daniel A. Knaggs to enlist civilians with military experience as special policemen to enable the plant to reopen.

Mayor Knaggs, who appealed yesterday for all able-bodied citizens with previous military experience to volunteer for special police duty, planned to confer today with C. I. O. leaders before proceeding with the organization of the force.

At a meeting of strikers, Andrew Rabeck, chairman of the strike committee, declared the success of the S. W. O. C. strike against the Republic Steel Corporation depended upon keeping the Monroe plant closed. The Newton Steel Company is allied with Republic Steel.

Strike leaders declared a referendum among Newton Steel employees which, Mayor Knaggs said, resulted in a vote of 782 to 32 against continuance of the strike, "did not mean anything." There are 1322 Newton Steel employees, S. W. O. C. organizers said. They had instructed members not to participate in the poll. He asked Gov. Frank Murphy yesterday for national guard troops or state police, but the Governor told him the State could intervene only if the community were imperiled. The Governor said the State would not "take sides" in the strike.

20 Aristocrat Products
1. Certified Milk
2. Guernsey "AA" Milk
3. "A" Milk
4. Grade A
Vitamin D Milk
5. Grade B
Vitamin D Milk
6. Special B Milk
7. Regular B Milk
8. Chocolate Milk
9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
15. Sweet Butter
16. Salt Butter
17. Cheese
18. White Eggs
19. Brown Eggs
20. Acidophilus Milk
SCOTT POWELL
DAIRY Aristocrat PRODUCTS
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY
PHILADELPHIA PA.
Eve 1234 West 1731

Old Swedes' Church Observes Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—All-day services, celebrating the 260th anniversary of the founding of the parish and the 237th anniversary of the dedication of the church, were held on June 6 in Gloria Dei—Old Swedes' —Church in Philadelphia.

A Campanius Catechism in the Lenni Lenape tongue was presented in the course of the morning exercises by Dr. Amandus Johnson, director of the American-Swedish Historical Museum. It was one of three existing catechisms translated by Johanus Campanius, chaplain to the first Swedish colony established in Pennsylvania.

Bulgarians and Yugoslavs To Remove Wire Barriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—It is announced in the press, both here and in Belgrade, that the thick, high, barbed wire barriers which have marked the frontiers between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia ever since the World War and separated two closely related Slav peoples, are to be removed as a result of the newly adopted policy of friendship.

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Printed Chiffon Frocks
$10.95
Answers to a woman's need! Breezy, cool chiffons, dedicated to our Modern Mothers. Fluttery sleeves, draped bodices with low necklines, graceful skirts, in a group of chic daytime chiffons. White grounded prints.
Women's Simple Frocks, Fourth Floor

Lewis Disowns Power Walkout Of C. I. O. Union

FLINT, Mich., June 9 (AP)—Striking employees of Consumers Power Company, disregarding announcement of a settlement and appeals of labor leaders, shut down all major industries in the Saginaw Valley today. Strikers holding the giant power plant at Zilwaukee, Mich., allotted Saginaw, Mich., only 20,000 kilowatts. Bay City, Mich., Flint and several hundred smaller communities in 13 counties were without electricity except for hospitals and public services. Nearly 100,000 industrial workers were idle.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O., today disowned a strike called by affiliates of the new labor organization calling on employees of the Consumers Power Company in Flint, Mich., to go back to work.

Setting a precedent which is believed to forecast strenuous efforts within the C. I. O. to perfect discipline and organization, Mr. Lewis informed Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan that "every step" would be taken to restore power facilities immediately to the Saginaw Valley and dispatched nine union leaders to Flint in a chartered plane to hasten a settlement.

The incident is considered highly significant here because it brings into the open the fact that many strikes of recent weeks are the product not of the deliberate strategy of C. I. O. headquarters, but of local initiative. Experts on labor affairs believe enforcement of discipline within C. I. O. ranks constitutes an even bigger problem for Mr. Lewis than the initial organization of labor.

Discipline Necessary

So-called "outlaw" strikes put labor in the wrong in the public eye. Officials at the C. I. O. headquarters concede that public opinion will become increasingly hostile and their cause will be damaged unless the rank and file of workers learn that order and discipline in collective bargaining and the functioning of industrial democracy are first essentials to success.

It is known that many recent strikes participated in by C. I. O. groups were the product of local "spontaneous combustion" as was the Flint power strike. However, Mr. Lewis has preserved the appearance of harmony and refused to admit publicly they were contrary to the interests of the C. I. O. It is known on the best authority that the Chrysler strike, for example, was of this character and that it was deeply regretted by Mr. Lewis himself.

Commenting on the power strike, Mr. Lewis said it "was probably due to a misunderstanding." "It started," he continued, "before workers were aware an agreement had been made. We have already sent word the men should resume work. Of course the men don't know the terms of the agreement. A committee is flying to Flint to restore service. I talked with Governor Murphy this morning by telephone and assured him every step would be taken to get the matter corrected as fast as possible."

Green Starts Action

While Mr. Lewis was taking this important step to meet a situation that is recognized as a serious danger to his movement, his rival labor leader, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, disclosed that he had called on all loyal A. F. of L. union officers to begin immediately a special emergency assessment of 1 per cent a member a month to build up a "war chest" with which to compete with the C. I. O.

The assessment was voted by the executive council of the federation in Cincinnati, Ohio, last month. In notifying local leaders of the action of the council, Mr. Green stated that "war is being made upon the American Federation of Labor." With 2,900,000 members in A. F. of L. unions the assessment is expected to bring in about $29,000 a month in addition to normal revenue. The federation has decided to compete with the C. I. O. in the latter's campaign to organize the mass of unskilled workers which never have been incorporated in the ranks of the older union.

A. F. of L. Scores Twice Against C. I. O.

By the Associated Press

The American Federation of Labor in its bid against the Committee for Industrial Organization for dominance of the American labor movement has scored two victories within 24 hours.

The H. J. Heinz Company at Pittsburgh announced today that "as soon as possible" it would reopen its main plant where employees selected an American Federation of Labor union as sole collective bargaining agent.

The Cannery and Pickles Workers Union, A. F. of L. affiliate, polled 1079 votes to 803 for the Heinz Employees Association, independent union, in the balloting at the cannery.

The Portland Hotel Association at Portland, Ore., averted a threatened tie-up by recognizing six unions, American Federation of Labor affiliates, as bargaining agencies. Employers and workers agreed to negotiate on wages and working conditions.

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon 12 to 2, and afternoon tea 2 to 5.
THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS at MODERATE PRICES
Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3433 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3430 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Mowbray & Lower Shoppe
PENN ATHLETIC CLUB
Locust at Eighteenth Street
A Wide Selection for
The June Bride
and Her Attendants
Corsages a Specialty
Bell Phones: Pennypacker 1411—1414
Club Phone: Pennypacker 2300
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
We deliver on the main line. Flowers telegraphed anywhere.

MANN & DILKS
Manufacturers, Importers and Retailers of Men's and Women's Wearing Apparel
Men's Summer Sports Coats and Slacks
Bathing Suits
Custom Made Shirts
1630 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Have those necessary repairs . . . restylings . . . relinings . . . cleanings . . . to your FURS done now at summer rates
Theo. F. Siefert
Furs of the Better Grade
1714 WALNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA

Arrow Shirts
Cheney Neckwear
Interwoven Hose
Jantzen Swim Suits
Smart Accessories by
ARROW
Furnishers
S. A. WEAVER
2 South 15th Street, Philadelphia
Open Evenings

JAPANESE BEETLE SPRAYING
Up-to-Date Power Equipment
CHAS. B. TILTON
102 Walnut Street, Jenkintown
representing Robert H. Kraeger Co.
OGONTZ 4539-J

MEN'S BRITISH STRIPED SHIRTS
$2.00
Woven Madras
All Colors and Sizes
FRED W. KAPLAN
Incorporated
5717 GERMANTOWN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STREET LINDER & PROPERT
OPTICIANS
Cameras and Supplies, etc.
20th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia
Ask for
MR. R. KENNEDY

Beautiful Hair
Madam, your next Permanent will be a success if given by us. Your hair will be styled and waved in accordance with modern becoming lines by
Mr. FRANK GITTLER
We guarantee to put a lasting wave into the finest hair—
Prices $7.50 and $10.00
Budget Permanent 5.00
For appointment, call Spruce 6344
603 Franklin Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'T'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

Quick Return to Spanish Patrol By Reich and Italy Forecast

BERLIN, June 9 (AP) — Official quarters expressed confidence today that Germany and Italy would resume participation in the Spanish non-intervention patrol before the end of this week.

All details connected with the ending of the crisis which led the two central European powers to withdraw their representatives from the London group of nations will be settled before that time, they indicated.

The German Ambassador to London, Joachim von Ribbentrop, they pointed out, would arrive at his post today and is expected to confer with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden tomorrow.

During Herr von Ribbentrop's stay in Germany he has discussed the non-intervention situation thoroughly with Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the Berchtesfgaden.

Situation Fully Explained

He has also been in repeated conference with Baron Constantin von Neurath, Foreign Minister, and other leaders in Berlin.

(Great Britain proposed that Germany and Italy return to full cooperation with the efforts to hold the civil war in Spain under these conditions: assurance be given against future attacks on patroling vessels: safety zones for neutral shipping be extended; and the powers agree to confer on possible action immediately either of the two other provisions are violated.)

Series of Incidents

Germany and Italy withdrew from the international neutrality cordon of warships about Spain after the German cruiser Deutschland was bombed. A German squadron shelled the Spanish Government-held city of Almeria in retaliation.

They resumed freedom of individual action to protect their ships which were on patrol duty and demanded full guarantees of the safety of their vessels in the future.

Six Italian officers had been previously killed when the auxiliary naval vessel Barletta was bombed by war planes of the Spanish Government.

THE HOTEL
La Salle
30 EAST 60th STREET
New York City, N. Y.
A quiet, centrally located hotel catering to a dignified, distinguished clientele.
Single Room $3.00
Outside Bath
Double Room $5.00
Twin Beds
Outside Bath
RESIDENTIAL OR TRANSIENT
"JUST OFF THE AVENUE"
Near Third Church

Side Street Plan Protects Children In English City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — For over a year no child was fatally injured in a motor accident in the important industrial city of Salford, Lancashire, which has a population of over 200,000. Maj. C. V. Godfrey, chief constable of Salford, explains some of the reasons for this proud record in his recently published book, "Road Sense for Children."

Salford Town Council's most distinctive step was the closing of more than 160 side streets to motorists and cyclists, except when these were stopping at houses in those streets. Such streets were left for children to play in.

Major Godfrey says that "no accident of any kind has ever taken place in play streets since their inception in 1929, in spite of the fact that it is inevitable that a certain amount of traffic uses these thoroughfares. In addition to this there is no record of an accident having befallen a child when leaving one of these streets, many of which are of necessity in close proximity to the main roads."

No complaint that the children in play streets are a source of annoyance to adults has been received.

Salford has also carried out extensive propaganda on road safety among school children. Periodic talks are given in the schools by uniformed police—importance is attached to the uniform—and occasionally appeals have been made to parents for their co-operation.

Mapping Her Route Across Pacific

International

Miss Violet Sweet Haven

Press Adviser to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings Shown at Her Desk in Washington, D. C., Mapping the Route She Followed From the Capital to the Philippines in Search of Material for a Series of Magazine Articles

Amelia Earhart Flying Fast

DAKAR, French Senegal, June 9 (AP)—Amelia Earhart scanned maps of Africa's wild expanses today while awaiting the favorable weather report that would send her on the next stage of her pleasure flight around the world.

Aviators here said Miss Earhart's time of 13 hours and 22 minutes for the 1900 miles from Natal, Brazil, to Saint Louis, Senegal, apparently was a record for the eastward south Atlantic crossing. The westward mark of 12 hours and 5 minutes also is held by a woman, Maryse Bastie.

Miss Earhart flew through rain most of the way across the ocean, she said. The visibility at nightfall was bad and her wireless worked poorly.

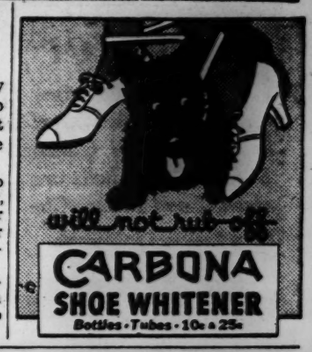
The flier left Miami, Fla., June 1 on the "just for fun" journey in which she is following the equator as much as practical.

Bound for Khartoum, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Miss Earhart charted a route to Niamey, principal city in the French Niger colony, approximately 1350 miles almost straight east from Dakar. From Naimey she and Capt. Fred Noonan, her navigator, planned to continue 850 miles east and slightly southward to Fort Lamy in Chad territory, French Equatorial Africa.

Then they will bear slightly northward on another 1200 miles to Khartoum. They planned to skirt the hot, sandy reaches of the Sahara.

Miss Earhart set down her ship at St. Louis, Senegal, on Monday, but she backtracked to Dakar, her original objective, to find a larger runway for the trans-African takeoff.

She pulled on a pair of mechanic's jumpers yesterday afternoon and tended personally to tuning up the two motors of her plane.



free 2 NASH 8s EVERY WEEK
20 RCA Victor Auto Radios
500 Autographed Baseballs

Tune in SINCLAIR
BABE RUTH
BASEBALL CONTEST
WED. and FRI. EVES. C.B.S.
free Entry Blanks at Sinclair Dealers

New Zeppelins Forecast by Head Of Goodyear Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, June 9 — Undaunted by the Hindenburg fire and explosion, Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, returned to Akron recently after a trip to Europe, and a conference with Dr. Hugo Eckener in Washington.

"There is a possibility that two giant zeppelins may be built in Akron for use in trans-Atlantic commercial service, if federal subsidy or mail contracts can be obtained," he said.

Shortly after making this statement, news came to Mr. Litchfield from the Post Office Department in Washington that approval of $1 a pound for first-class mail carried by lighter-than-air ships had been made.

Mr. Litchfield said that the International Zeppelin Corporation, of which the Goodyear company is a member, would be the first to ask for mail contracts, if Congress acts favorably.

Harlee Branch, assistant postmaster general, said the department would give a favorable report on the McKellar bill which would authorize the Government to spend $1 a pound for mail service by airships.

"Four airships, two in America and two in German interests, will be our goal," said the Goodyear president.

Turning to industrial subjects, he added "I find a noticeable lessening of tension and a more friendly feeling on the part of workmen here in our tire factories than when I went away. I believe the future of the city's labor management relations will be much improved."

Mr. Litchfield, who attended the annual meeting of the Goodyear company in England, announced that the firm has completed its most profitable year.

He also said that the new 5000-tires-a-day Goodyear plant at Jackson, Mich., turned out its first tire recently.

In Holland, Mr. Litchfield conferred with crude rubber plantation owners. Goodyear now has $2,000,000 invested in the Dutch East Indies, he said.

Butter Prices Higher

Butter prices during the summer months are expected to average the highest for the season in the past six years with the possible exception of 1936.

Aide to Cummings Flies 22,000 Miles In Hunt for 'Copy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — "Flying across the Pacific Ocean in the China Clipper is without doubt the most thrilling adventure in the world today," in the view of Violet Sweet Haven, press adviser to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

Miss Haven has just returned from a 26,000-mile trip to the Orient, 22,000 of which were traveled by air. She will describe her experiences in a series of magazine articles.

"It is a sky voyage in the greatest galleon of all fleets and carries you swiftly through 8000 miles of sun, cloud and sky from the most exotic of all continents," she says of the trans-Pacific passenger flight from China to the United States.

You cover so much space on a trans-Pacific flight you don't know where you are unless you keep your eye on the map in the Clipper lounge, Miss Haven says.

The most impressive sight from the air, she says, was looking down upon the entire Pacific fleet of 120 ships at anchor in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Flying the Pacific is no longer a stunt, Miss Haven says. She found most of her fellow-passengers were men on business trips.

As a souvenir of the trip, Miss Haven brought Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt a gown of pineapple cloth from the Philippines. She herself has a similar gown presented to her by President and Mrs. Manuel Quezon. She wore it at a palace ball given by Vice-President Osmena in honor of Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner.

The Orient was not new to Miss Haven. She once taught school in the Hawaiian Islands and in Tokyo. She is a former society editor of the Japan Times.

Chicago Barbers Raise Haircuts to 75 Cents

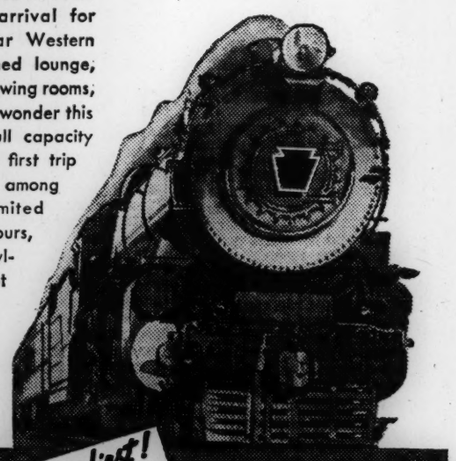
CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—The cost of maintaining that well-groomed look will be higher next Monday.

The Master Barbers' Association announced today that haircuts will be raised from 60 cents to 75 cents to meet a wage increase granted barbers.

The word today is — take THE GENERAL

Here's a train that has something for everybody. Speed : : : 17 hours, 10 minutes to Chicago (second only to Broadway Limited). Convenience : : : late afternoon departure, early morning arrival for appointments or connections with far Western trains. Luxury : : : through air-conditioned lounge, dining and sleeping cars (bedrooms, drawing rooms, compartments), as well as coaches. No wonder this great new train has been running full capacity (including the extra sections) since its first trip April 25, taking a commanding place among such fleet leaders as Broadway Limited (16½ hours), The Golden Arrow (17 hours, 35 minutes) and the rest of the Pennsylvania's daily "7" to Chicago. All except The Broadway carry through coaches.

Lv. New York : : : : : : : : 4:40 P.M.
Ar. Chicago (Union Sta.) : : : 8:50 A.M.
Lv. Chicago (Union Sta.) : : : 4:05 P.M.
Ar. New York : : : : : : : 10:20 A.M.
(DAYLIGHT TIME)



FARES ARE LOW! Only $18.20 in coaches : : : $27.25 in Pullmans (plus Pullman fare) —New York to Chicago.

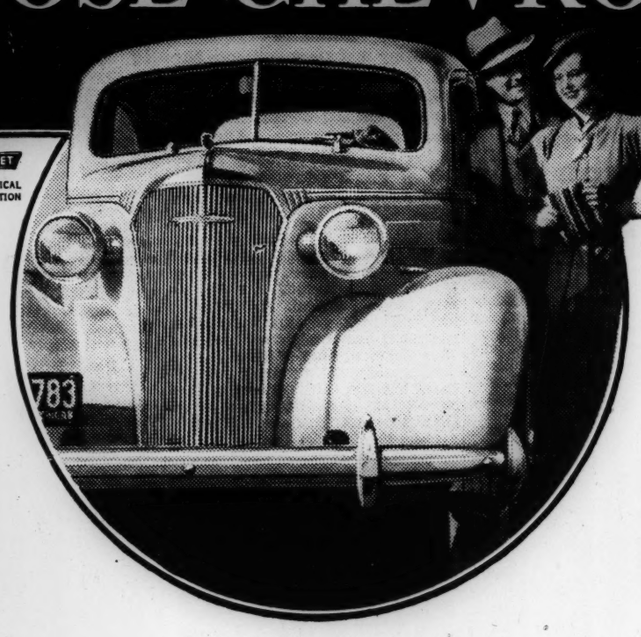
For reservations and information, consult ticket agents, Pennsylvania Railroad Travel Tour Service, Windows 32-33-34 Main Waiting Room, Pennsylvania Station, or E. R. COMER, Division Passenger Agent, PEnnsylvania 6-2000.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Safety first! SPEED · COMFORT · FRIENDLINESS

Count the Features · · Count the Savings · · and
CHOOSE CHEVROLET

NEW HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE—Much more powerful, much more spirited, and the thrift king of its price class.

CHEVROLET FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION



IMPROVED GLIDING KNEE-ACTION RIDE* (at no extra cost)—Giving what millions of Knee-Action users say is "the world's safest, smoothest ride."

PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES (with Double-Articulated Brake Shoe Linkage)—Recognized everywhere as the safest, smoothest, and most dependable brakes ever built.

NEW ALL-SILENT, ALL-STEEL BODIES (with Solid Steel Turret Top and Unisteel Construction)—Wider, roomier, more luxurious, and the first all-steel bodies combining silence with safety.

It's the only low-priced car that brings you all these motoring advantages—the only low-priced car that gives you such outstanding beauty, comfort and performance together with such exceptional operating economy.

*Knee-Action and Shockproof Steering on Master De Luxe models only. General Motors Installment Plan—monthly payments to suit your purse.
CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

THE ONLY COMPLETE CAR—PRICED SO LOW

HOWARD Icy-Spun
Outwits the Summer Sun!

■ Howard Icy-Spun Tropical Worsted and Icy-Spun Tropical Tweed are just the suits you need. They're seasonable . . . sensible . . . reasonable! In a flash, you'll get what we mean by real smartness . . . real coolness . . . real comfort! Loomed from the finest all wool yarns . . . light in weight and porous to permit air to circulate. The fabrics are so excellent and the tailoring so splendid that these summer suits will retain their shape despite wear and weather.

Developed in an interesting variety of patterns . . . light and dark colors. The styles include sport and conservative models for all men up to 52 Stout. Come in and outwit the summer sun with a Howard Icy-Sun!

Illustrated above is one of the many smart Howard Icy-Spun Tropical Worsted Suits . . . guaranteed to give comforture from summer's temperature. Three piece suit complete . . . $22.50

Shown to the right is a Howard light Breeze Cloth Suit. The fabric is especially loomed to keep you cool and well groomed. Two piece suits in a wide variety of plain colors and neat patterns. $12.75

HOWARD SUITS . . Icy-Spun TROPICALS Icy-Spun TWEEDS . $22.50 ALL ONE PRICE
No Charge for Alterations

WHITE GABARDINE SUITS
The aristocrat of summer suit fabrics . . . Coat and trousers. . $22.50

SPORT COATS
Smart styling and clever fabric weaving distinguish these sport coats. Colorful pattern effects. . $12.75

SPORT SLACKS
You'll need a pair or two of these to wear with your sport coat. An unusual selection of patterns. $6.00

SANFORIZED COTTON SLACKS
Patterns that are woven through and through . . . they're washable. $2.00

HOWARD
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
CLOTHES
AIR-CONDITIONED STORES

NEW YORK CITY
822 BROADWAY . S. E. Cor. 12th St.
1268 BROADWAY . Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST. . Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE. . N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. . N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. . N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV. . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
S. W. Cor. Washington Street

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON STREET
Bet. Avery and Boylston Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

CHICAGO
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
Corner Quincy

Mail Orders . . . 160 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bells for Churches and Muffin Men From Noted Foundry

Fame of Whitechapel foundry in England goes back to days of Queen Elizabeth. Old bells are cleaned and re-tuned to save cost of re-casting.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Britain's rearmament is bringing problems to the bell-founder. The metal he uses is a mixture of copper and tin, and the rising price of tin causes him some concern—bells he promised to make for a certain price are likely to cost him uncomfortably more than he anticipated.

But in spite of that the Whitechapel Bell Foundry, which has been making and mending bells since 1570 when it was established by Robert Mot, famous bell-founder of Elizabethan days, is humming with industry—furnaces glowing, bells being molded and tuned, bell-frames made in the carpenter's shop.

This foundry carries on its work today—as it has done for the past two centuries—in what was formerly an old coaching inn, The Artichoke. Omnibuses now flit by on the macadam surface of the Whitechapel Road where coaches, drawn by teams of spanking horses, used to draw up before the door, but the building itself remains almost unchanged. New machines, of course, have been added as the ancient craft has been adapted to modern methods of bell-founding.

Bells are still founded for the muffin man who, bearing his tempting tray, used to herald his approach b, cheerful sound as he made his way through the streets at tea time. He still rings his bell in some forgotten corner—to judge from the number of bells being made for him.

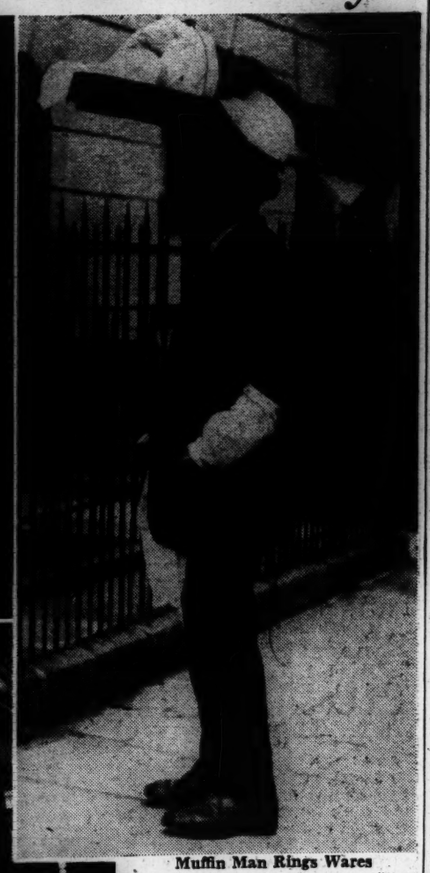
Great Strides in Tuning

Bells swung on a crane over 200 years old are tuned on an up-to-date machine which enables the foundry to guarantee a degree of accuracy often merely dreamed of by craftsmen in former days. It reams out the metal from inside the bell with ease and precision where, until nearly a century ago, the workman had to chip it out laboriously with a chisel.

Then the foundry installed the first rotary tuning machine, later replacing it by the present machine whereby the workman is able to control perfectly the harmonic tones. Even within the last 20 years, bell-tuning is said to have taken great strides.

Each bell in a ring must be in tune not only with its sisters (a ball, like a ship, it appears, is always "she") but with itself. A bell has three notes—the "tap" or "fundamental" note, the "hum" note, an octave lower, and the "nominal," an octave higher. This last note cannot be heard by the human ear, and workmen test it with the aid of a tuning fork.

Pouring the Molten Metal



Muffin Man Rings Wares

New Bells for Old

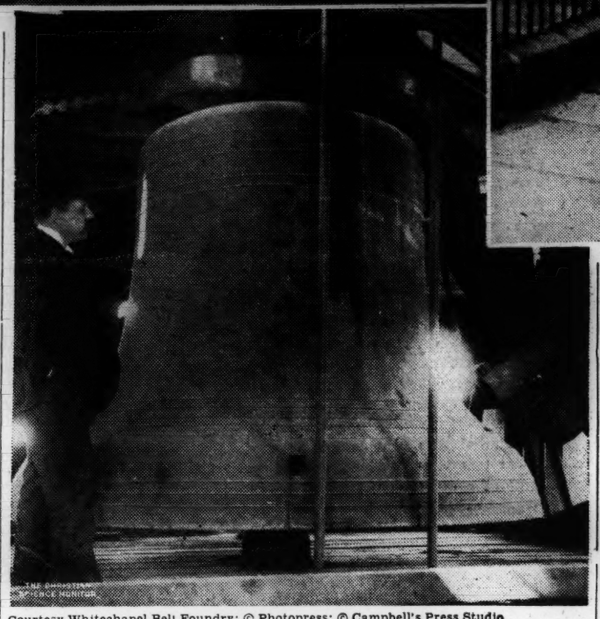
Bells dating from as early as the sixteenth century still come to the Whitechapel Foundry for repair—maybe they're cracked, or rusty, or out of tune—and the foundry has saved many of them from being recast by cleaning and re-tuning them.

In the inn yard, near by the crane which lifted the famous American Liberty Bell, is a fragment of a bell bearing the founder's mark of Robert Mot. The bell was cast in 1594, but the same mark, with but one alteration, is still in use today.

Many of the early bell-founders were traveling craftsmen—setting up their foundries wherever and for as long as they were wanted, and then journeying on.

Robert Mot, however, established his foundry in Whitechapel in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and it has remained there ever since. It is said to be England's oldest firm. His successors later incorporated the businesses of other ancient and honorable firms of bell-founders in that of the Whitechapel Foundry—among them Abraham Rudhall's of Gloucester which cast America's Liberty Bell, and Christopher Hodson's of London which cast Great Tom of Oxford in 1681.

This old foundry, which counts among its treasures the molding board used in the making of Big Ben—perhaps the most famous of the bells it has cast—has founded bells for churches and cathedrals all over England and for countries abroad as well.



Courtesy Whitechapel Bell Foundry; © Photopress; © Campbell's Press Studio

Famous Big Ben in Its Bell Tower

Hull Urges Peace To Reap Benefits Of Past Centuries

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 (AP)—Peace, within and among nations, "is indispensable to the preservation of freedom and democracy," Secretary of State Cordell Hull told graduates of the University of Pennsylvania today.

Calling for "responsible citizenship" to make the twentieth century "a golden age of fruition," Mr. Hull declared that "the life of an individual nation is enriched precisely in the measure in which it shares, as well as supplements, its own spiritual and material resources by playing the part of a good neighbor in the community of nations."

Mr. Hull received the honorary degree of doctor of laws at the commencement ending the university's 197th year. Diplomas were given 1600 students.

Problems of Liberty

"Human liberty is never more deeply appreciated than when it is temporarily eclipsed," Mr. Hull said. "Democracy, as a form of government, is never more ardently desired than after it has been brutally brushed aside by the ruthless hand of a dictator. . . .

"But can liberty, democracy, and the benefits of scientific achievement be harmonized into a cohesive and smoothly functioning social organization? Must man lose loberty in order to achieve an advancing standard of living? Must man pay the price of poverty for the preservation of liberty and democracy? Can mankind . . . become reconciled to the loss of one or the other without being plunged into destructive conflicts between individuals, between groups, between nations?"

The first duty in seeking answers to these questions, Mr. Hull told the graduates, is "to think straight, and to endeavor to see as clearly as may be given us what is fundamental in the conditions which comprise our present-day social organization. . . .

Mutual Regard Needed

"It is my firm belief that only a free and self-governing people can possess the necessary scope and vitality of spirit, aspiration and enterprise to reach out for a better and fuller life. . . . yet no people will long remain free and self-governing unless its citizens practice mutual regard and respect, toleration and co-operation . . .

"No region or group within a nation can attain as great a measure of economic prosperity and political stability by withdrawing from all other regions and groups as by co-operating wholeheartedly with them. In just the same way, no nation can gain as much from isloation as from association with the great community of nations. . . .

"Only by developing among themselves mutually beneficial exchange of goods and services, only by learning from each other's experience, can nations reap the immeasurable benefits that accrue from access to the resources of the whole world and to the scientific and inventive genius of the whole human race.

"Peace and co-operation among nations, as well as between individuals and groups within nations," he said "are indispensable if the twentieth century is to bring to fruition, in the form of the highest level of civilized existence ever attained by mankind, the marvelous gift of the two preceding centuries."

Honorary Degrees

Other honorary degrees awarded included:

Doctor of Sacred Theology—Dr. Samuel Smith Drury, rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Doctor of Science—Dr. Florence Rena Sabin of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research.

Doctor of Laws—Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, president-elect of Cornell University, and Martin Withington Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Indifference Held Democracy Peril In Modern World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—Fumbling, trial and error methods of democracy were appraised by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, at commencement exercises here today as the roads by which clarification of the functions of government in modern society could be reached.

"No matter what party or combination of parties is in power, the area of government has permanently enlarged its frontiers," he told graduates of the university at the 105th commencement.

"The great peril to democracy today, here and in the world at large, is indifference," Dr. Chase declared. "The totalitarian state has its resources of ceaseless propaganda, by means of which it fires its youth with devotion to its state and its ideology. We cannot—we dare not—folow such a course, for if we do, we kill that independence, that spirit of regard for the individual, that regard for the reasonable and just, on which democracy rests.

"Those who would preserve democracy by regimenting youth for its defense forget in their zeal that by regimentation the spirit of democracy is slain.

"It is by intelligence, not by passion and prejudice and force, that we in America must strive within our democratic framework to work out the challenging problem of the relationship of the individual and the state."

James Truslow Adams, historian, and Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, were among the persons receiving honorary degrees at the exercises. Others honored were Cornelius Newton Bliss, president of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Charles F. Kettering, president and general manager of General Motors Corporation; Arthur B. Kinsolving II, dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, Long Island; Edna St. Vincent Millay, poet; Dr. James A. Miller, professor of clinical medicine at Columbia University, and Ole Singstad, chief engineer of the New York City Tunnel Authority.

Besides conferring the eight honorary degrees, New York University awarded degrees in course upon 4098 candidates and bestowed meritorious service medallions on seven alumni.

New Jersey Pastor Seeks Governorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 9—State Senator Lester H. Clee, Essex County's pastor-legislator, today announced that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. His headquarters, in another statement, also revealed the withdrawal from the race of Lloyd B. Marsh, Passaic county clerk, who has announced that he will actively support Dr. Clee.

Dr. Clee is pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark. He first attracted attention as a member of the Good Government League bloc from Essex county, conducting a vigorous battle against the pari mutuel betting bill. His formal statement of candidacy made no mention of issues. He declared:

"There will be ample opportunity during the coming months of this campaign to discuss fully those things which I believe to be essential."

While Dr. Clee is the first to formally enter the campaign, another member of the Senate—Clifford R. Powell of Burlington—is also expected to enter the race with the backing of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman. Dr. Clee has been pitted against the administration Republicans on several issues, including the diversion of highway funds to relief.

Japanese Group in Capital

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—A Japanese economic mission will arrive tonight for conferences with administration officials. It is headed by Chokyuro Kadono, president of the Chamber of Commerce and industry in Japan. The mission recently visited Boston.

Franco Declared Opposed by Many Roman Catholics

Denying that General Franco has the full support of the Roman Catholic population of the world, the Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, Irish priest and orator, spoke last Sunday at the Old South Meeting House One of the founders of the Sinn Fein Republican organization and known in Ireland as the "Architect of Irish Liberty" he was sponsored by the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, which is headed by Dr. Walter B. Cannon of the Harvard Medical School. This Bureau, assisting both Loyalist and Rebel wounded, has established hospitals near the front lines in Spain.

In a statement following his address, the Rev. Mr. O'Flanagan declared that the widespread belief that Roman Catholicism is solidly against the Loyalist Government in Spain is "an invention and a fake," for, he added, "the masses of the people are Catholic and the masses are fighting for the Government. In the Basque country, where the people are enthusiastically Catholic and where the priests, unlike the clergy in the rest of Spain, are poor and very close to the people, you will find only Republicans."

He quoted the Rev. Ramon Laborda, a Basque priest, who visited Dublin, to tell about Spain, as saying that "the people will die before they submit to the rule of Franco. Franco is supposed to be fighting for Catholicism. The Loyalists make no such pretense. They're fighting for liberty against a feudal caste and they regard the priests in general as supporters of the grandee class which has misruled Spain for hundreds of years past."

This view is supported by Basque visitors to this country. The Basque clergy have been described as on the side of the Government, and the clergy in the rest of Spain as with the rebels, and with outside intervention forces interested in preserving the interests of the rich and of churches possessing great wealth.

Difficult Choice Confronts Roosevelt in New York Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—One of the most fateful decisions bearing upon President Roosevelt's future relations with the Democratic party, and the possible emergence of a New Deal party, must be taken when he has to choose between Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, if he is a candidate to succeed himself, and the regular Tammany Democratic nominee.

The situation cropped up in the President's press conference yesterday afternoon behind a mask of levity. Mr. Roosevelt was asked what he thought of Senator Royal S. Copeland as a Democratic nominee for the Mayor's chair. The question, posed with malice aforethought because of the strained relationships that have long prevailed between the President and Senator Copeland, resulted almost inevitably in laughter. Mr. Roosevelt could be written to have answered "Ha, ha" to the query. He further said that the only answer seemed to be his stock phrase about ticklish local political situations: "I never interfere in local matters."

Not a Likely Candidate

Senator Copeland is not expected in Washington to be the nominee, nor is his colleague, Senator Robert F. Wagner. Were Senator Wagner the choice, President Roosevelt's problem would be to select between two candidates with both of whom he is extremely friendly, and whose ideas run tandem with his own.

But this result is not expected. Instead, the President is anticipated to have to face an embarrassing and difficult decision. Mayor LaGuardia has been, in Washington eyes, a genuine and capable New Dealer. If a Tammany Democrat of the traditional type is nominated on the regular party ticket, the President will have the opportunity for choice that has been fundamental in the four-year conflict between older Democratic party ranks and the New Deal.

Since the New York mayoralty is by all odds the most important local job in the nation, perhaps excluding one or two governorships, and since Mayor LaGuardia is a national figure, the choice cannot fail to be spotlit.

What the President does may have profound bearing on the national alignment for 1940. Whether there is to be another unnatural fusion between organization Democrats and New Dealers on the national stage, or whether a third party will finally take form, are the basic questions. Since the answer may be foreshadowed by the President's decision in the New York race—and even his avoidance of a decision may be significant—political observers here are taking a steadily increasing interest in the New York situation.

'World's Biggest Flower' Is Viewed As Amorphophallus Titanum Blooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—New York City saw today "the biggest flower in the world."

The "amorphophallus titanum," which came into full bloom at the New York botanical garden last night, after keeping garden officials, a curious public, photographers, and newspaper reporters on a practically sleepless vigil since Monday night.

The bloom at its widest flare measures 12 feet, 10 inches in circumference. It rises to a height of eight feet 5 inches in the main conservatory.

Only five times before has the amorphophallus titanum been known to blossom outside the jungles of the Dutch East Indies and never before in the United States. It was brought here from Sumatra in 1932, but until May 27, when horticulturists at the garden realized that the most recent offshoot of the plant's bulb was to be a bloom, it was not regarded as a "history maker."

For the past 48 hours, however, the giant flower has enjoyed a degree of spectacular P.3 that more than compensates for the previous years of quiet living. On Monday afternoon there were opening slots in the bud which caused excitement at the garden. It would be only a few hours, officials predicted, before the full blooming would take place. This was delayed because of a drop in temperature in the greenhouse.

By yesterday afternoon the flower was opening fast at the rate of about two inches an hour, last night it was at maximum.

The flower, which is malodorous, is yellow-green outside and maroon inside. Its stem, or peduncle, is 17 inches high and dark bluish-green in color.

Previous bloomings have taken place in Kew Gardens, London, in the Netherlands, Hamburg and Java.

New York Mayoralty Race

(Continued from Page 1)

municipalities, has never said he chose to run again.

Secondly, it would make virtually impossible any primary fight in the Democratic camp, and, lastly, it would place the seal on the reorganization program which Postmaster General James A. Farley, national and state Democratic chairman, has been perfecting so unostentatiously in the New York City democracy since the Tammany tiger was exiled from city hall four years ago.

This program has involved a complete reorientation of local control, making Tammany but one of five county notations on the Farley political map ofthe greater city and reducing it from lead role to supporting cast. Today it calls for a new Tammany chief to succeed James J. Dooling, the young man selected by Mr. Farley for the place only to demonstrate compete inaptitude for the new scheme.

Picking Wigwam Chief

As usual, the chieftainship succession is today a job that is bitterly contested within the Wigwam, although under the Farley policy of attrition and decentralization, it no longer has the old prestige in local politics. By the time the city machine is geared for the 1937 campaign the leadership issue will be settled, and the word in informed quarters today was that the man chosen had not up to this time even been mentioned for the job.

His qualification centers chiefly, it appears, in that he excels in all those qualities of understanding the New Deal organization objective here that Mr. Dooling proved he utterly lacks. He is a comparative newcomer in the district leader ranks, but with a substantial schooling in the Tammany system who recently had the opportunity to demonstrate he could handle a city legislative assignment with dignity and authority.

When Mr. Farley was in New York today he had a conference with Democratic leaders of Manhattan in reference to the mayoral situation, and it was confidently expected a decision would be reached on the Tammany chieftainship before the week was out.

Draft Wagner Campaign

This disposed of the mayoralty campaign, and the organization work preliminary to its opening will be taken up. It is not questioned in any quarter here that success in the Draft-Wagner-for-Mayor plan will oil the ways for a 1937 Democratic victory.

What was seen as the difficult phase of this scheme was in inducing Senator Wagner to lay aside his toga for the New York mayoralty robes. German-born, the senator has achieved the height of political ambition open to him in Washington and is deeply absorbed in his work as lawmaker. His active career in office began in the New York Assembly in 1905, and he has been, successively, a New York state senator, chairman of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, Lieutenant Governor, and Supreme Court Justice. His United States Senate term expires in 1939.

The argument being advanced to him today is that the party welfare requires him in New York; that his major legislative recommendations are now on the national statutes, and that his mayoral essay would be underwritten not only by the full Democratic organization vote but by labor and the liberal forces which would ordinarily go to Fusion. This combination would be more than sufficient to elect, with the result that the Republicans, the Socialists and the unamenable independents would be left to put up straw men for the Democratic tidal wave to sweep away.

There would be no political role left for Mayor LaGuardia in such a race, and it is believed by those furthering the Wagner move that he would be wise enough to know it and withdraw. Definition of his own prominence in the situation is had in Democratic recognition of the necessity for drawing into the picture a man of the national caliber and stature of Senator Wagner.

Confidence was voiced here today that Senator Wagner would be "brought around," in which event Edward J. Flynn, chief Farley lieutenant here, secretary of state under the Roosevelt and Lehman governorships, and Democratic boss of the Bronx, would be appointed to fill the unexpired Wagner term. Mr. Flynn is known to want this elevation, and, while he would not be the aggressive lawmaker like Senator Wagner, he would be counted on to be on the Administration side in any congressional controversy.

LaGuardia Forces Active

While these arrangements are being worked out under cover here, the pre-campaign drive to line up forces for Mayor LaGuardia was gaining impetus. Newest advance in this direction today was a recommendation by George Brokaw Compton, well-known lawyer and prominent Republican, who strongly urges organization for the Mayor's re-election under the "Anti-Tammany Fusion" banner. This, Mr. Compton held in an address last night, would clarify the 1933 Fusion label for 1937.

Mr. Compton saw the Mayor's strongly pro-labor views as an asset rather than a liability to business men of the city, and held that in the event. Mr. LaGuardia was denied the Republican nomination this year, the city charter would become the chief issue of the campaign. The real anti-LaGuardia opposition sprang, he asserted, "from destructive influences in the Tammany organization and in those Republican borough organizations which frantically fought against adoption of the new charter and proportional representation voting for the City Council."

Guarded Crossings Seen as Dangerous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 — A "warning" of a new kind was issued here recently by the Keystone Automobile Club, which advised motorists to "beware of railroad crossings protected by gates, flashing signals, bells or watchmen."

The club has concentrated on warning of the dangers of unprotected crossings heretofore, but a recent study showed the need for education of drivers in the approach to all crossings, regardless of the mechanical or human safeguards provided.

"Obviously," said Edward P. Curran, safety director of the club, "there is something radically wrong with the driving habits of our motorists when so many are involved in accidents at protected grade crossings. From our observation the principal cause is inattention, combined with what almost amounts to contempt of danger."

What fun they have at *Summer Camps!*

It is good for youngsters to know the joys of camp life . . . to swim . . . to paddle . . . to climb mountains . . . to learn to make things with their own hands . . . and to share their happiness with others. In the sunshine and freedom of living at camp they develop many fine qualities of character.

Give your boy or girl the benefits of enrollment at one of the summer camps advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Whether you desire a large, highly organized camp or one of the small, intimate type, you'll find a Monitor advertiser equipped to serve you.

TYPICAL DAY AT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED CAMP

7:00 A. M.	Reveille — Dip in Lake — Calisthenics —Flag Raising	9:30 A. M.	Morning Activities . . . Arts, Crafts, Tennis, Riding, Hiking, etc.	2:30 P. M.	Optional Activities
8:00 A. M.	Breakfast	11:30 A. M.	Swimming for All, Instruction	4:00 P. M.	Swimming, Canoeing
8:50 A. M.	Assembly, Inspection, Announcements	1:00 P. M.	Dinner	6:00 P. M.	Supper
		1:30 P. M.	Rest Period	7:00 P. M.	Entertainment, Songs, Campfire
				9:00 P. M.	Taps

In addition, there are usually canoe trips, overnight hikes, team competition meets, etc., as well as instruction in swimming, riding, athletics, arts and crafts.

Camp advertising appears Mondays on the Childre n's Page and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page

Final Plan Nears For Subsidies In Federal Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—President Roosevelt is hopeful that a compromise can be arrived at by Congress to make it possible to start a permanent low-cost housing program at this session. At the present time, progress of the Wagner-Steagall bill authorizing large federal subsidies for local slum clearance and low-rent housing, is being held up by a difference of opinion between the Treasury and the authors of the bill as to the method of making these gifts.

The Wagner measure provides for an annual rental subsidy for a minimum of 40 years and a maximum of 60 years. Uuwilling to obligate the Federal Government or local governments over such a long period, President Roosevelt is backing Treasury experts in advocating an outright capital grant of 40 per cent at the start.

Housing experts agree that it will be possible to bring rents within reach of the lowest-paid classes, unless the Government contributes to the construction cost in some way. Experience in this country and abroad has shown that this subsidy usually amounts to about 40 per cent of the cost. This sum is counted out before rents are fixed to meet interest and amortization charges.

In addition to the rent subsidies, the Wagner bill provides for a Treasury bond issue of $1,000.000,000, the proceeds of which would be loaned over the next four years to public housing authorities established by states and municipalities.

The President admitted that more slums could be eliminated and more dwellings built under the Wagner plan of financing, but it would entail obligating government money for long periods, and this he was opposed to. Under the Treasury plan, the Federal Government would grant 40 per cent of the capital outlay and permit housing authorities to obtain private capital for the remaining 60 per cent.

Despite the difference of opinion that has delayed consideration of the bill for many weeks now, the President was hopeful that a compromise solution, agreeable to both sides, could be found.

'To Settle an Argument'

Beginnings of a Map

State Lines Sometimes Climb Jagged Heights, but the Geological Survey Men Follow Them

Marking the Spot

When Boundary Disputes Are Settled the Result Is Permanently Recorded

Disputed New England Corner Fixed by U. S. Survey Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANAAN, Vt., June 9—Under the ripples breaking on the west shore of the Connecticut River, where the northeast corner of Vermont meets Canada and New Hampshire, is a spot which recently claimed the attention of the United States Supreme Court.

For a century and a half the line separating the two states had been in dispute, and some property owners had even paid taxes to both New Hampshire and Vermont because of the conflicting claims. In 1934 the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior chose this usually submerged spot as the beginning of the official boundary.

Now this newly determined beginning of a 200-mile line along the Connecticut River has been given the final stamp of approval by the Supreme Court, and New Hampshire's jurisdiction definitely begins at the "original low water line of the river on the West Bank."

On the shore, 314 feet from the significant point beneath the water, is the last of a line of markers erected by the Geological Survey. Through the center of it runs the town line between Pittsburg, N. H., and Canaan, Vt. An inscription on one side indicates the exact latitude and longtitude of the northeast corner of Vermont on the low-water mark line of the river.

According to A. F. Hassan, chief of the cartographic section of the geological survey, it was this boundary dispute between New Hampshire and Vermont which resulted eventually in a complete survey of the boundaries of all of the 48 states, which—with the exception of one mile between Virginia and the District of Columbia still in dispute—have now been definitely marked out.

In the course of the survey, he said, there have been a number of changes—some of them large enough to mean revision of geography textbooks and others so small as to effect only roadbuilders and engineers.

The states which now bear the names of the original 13 have changed considerably in shape and size since the early days of the colonies, Mr. Hassan continued. In settling their modern boundaries, agreement was usually reached by representatives of the states concerned, except in some cases when disputes have arisen because of lost or destroyed reference marks, natural changes in shore lines or stream courses, or conflicting interpretations of the varying laws establishing boundaries. In some cases litigation was carried on for years before it was appealed to the Supreme Court.

The State of Texas, he said, has been most active in defense of its boundaries. It has engaged in litigation concerning its eastern boundary on the 100th meridian, its western boundary on the 103rd meridian, the short stretch along the Rio Grande which separates it from New Mexico, and the area bordering the Red River which was claimed by Oklahoma.

In the Red River-Oklahoma dispute the maps prepared for court exhibits, when compactly rolled, produced a bundle more than a yard long and 10 inches in diameter, Mr. Hassan declared.

The erratic meanderings of the Mississippi have started more state boundary disputes than have changes in any other river, the Geological Survey cartographer estimated.

As a result of one boundary argument between Delaware and New Jersey, the Supreme Court overruled the latter's contention that the boundary lay in the middle of the Delaware River, and placed it on the New Jersey bank, so that wharves and docks built by New Jersey interests at this point below Salem, N. J., are now in the State of Delaware.

The whims of rivers present the only notable remaining problem for the Geological Survey in making permanent the boundaries between states.

Inter-American Pacts Approved By Senate Body

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—Ratification of three Inter-American conventions signed last December at Buenos Aires was recommended to the Senate today by its Foreign Relations Committee.

They were: (1) A convention on the Pan American highway; (2) a convention for the promotion of inter-American cultural studies; and (3) a convention concerning artistic exhibits.

The committee delayed consideration of five other conventions signed at Buenos Aires until members have had time to discuss certain terminology with Cordell Hull, secretary of state.

Leaders of a group of national women's organizations yesterday had called on Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to urge prompt ratification of all of the treaties.

Representing the people's mandate committee, the women held that as the United States initiated the conference, it should be the first to ratify the treaties and make them usable instruments for peace.

Senator Pittman told the women his committee has the treaties under discussion. "I think they will set a great example for the rest of the world," he said.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Georgia

Columbus—Daily, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

Roumania Moves Farther Toward Neutrality Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, June 9—The welcomed visit here this week of the President of Poland, Prof. Ignacy Moscick, accentuates the tendency existing in Roumania toward neutrality in international affairs. This does not mean isolation, but equilibrium. Roumania is considering forming new friendships without giving up old ones.

When there was only one strong "side" in Europe, Roumania enthusiastically took sides. All the newly-formed states went with her and allied themselves to France in an international combine for preserving war gains. Such a course was then safe and profitable.

But as Germany grew stronger, Europe tended to divide itself into two very powerful camps, and taking sides became more precarious as well as less profitable. Neutrality became a safer policy and the refusal to "sign up" tended to increase the diplomatic value of a small state.

So Poland loosened the ties which bound it to France and assumed an attitude of non-participation in the rivalry between France and Germany, as well as between Russia and Germany. Sometime after that, Yugoslavia also moved toward neutrality and now Roumania is looking in the same direction.

Renewal of Friendship

For several years after Poland severed its exclusive ties with France and the Little Entente, relations between Warsaw and Bucharest became very cool, almost hostile. Nicholas Titulescu held Roumania so close to France, Czechoslovakia and Russia that he aroused the opposition of Josef Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister. Roumania held unreservedly to the Paris-Prague-Moscow line.

That seemed dangerous to King Carol, so Mr. Titulescu was suddenly removed from his post and immediately relations between Roumania and Poland began to improve. Victor Antonescu, Roumanian Foreign Minister, went to Warsaw and Mr. Beck returned the visit. Now the Polish President has been cordially received here.

The renewal of Roumanian-Polish friendship is of vital political importance. It does not mean a new "bloc," to be sure, but the further disintegration of existing "blocs." It signifies a reserve on the part of Roumania toward Russia and a cooling off of Roumania's friendship with Czechoslovakia. Indirectly, therefore, it means that Roumania is becoming more complaisant toward Germany.

It would be a mistake to consider that this development is due to any definite intrigue or to pressure from any particular state. Roumania is faced by a vital problem and is endeavoring to solve it by friendship for every neighbor and entanglements with none.

Strength Among Neutrals

Responsible statesmen here argue that if peace prevails the more friends one has the better, while if peace is violated by a conflict between great powers, Roumania would do well to stay out of the fight. France is too far away to help; Czechoslovakia is too weak to help; Russia's help would be dangerous.

Roumania has nearly 20,000,000 inhabitants; Poland 30,000,000. It is thought that if these 50,000,000 people decide to remain neutral, no belligerent would find it profitable to attack them.

Subway 'Closed Shop' Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—A demand on the Fusion Administration for a closed shop on the city-owned independent subway system is being formulated here today for presentation to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, following an announcement by the Mayor last Sunday, when he spoke before the "Big Six" typographical union, that he not only favored unionization, but the closed shop.

While the transport union, Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, did not mention the Mayor's announcemnt in its statement today, it said it already had 3500 members among the 4000 employees of the city's underground railroad system and recalled that it had a closed shop agreement with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and was seeking a similar treaty with the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit. The announcement said city subway workers would meet here tonight to approve the demands and that they would be presented to the Mayor within the next few days.

Request for an election on the city-owned railways in which the workers could designate a union to represent them in collective bargaining was placed before the Mayor several days ago, but has received no reply.

Announcement by the union today said it had received a letter from William S. Menden, president of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, in reply to their request for a conference at which employer-employee relations would be discussed and that Mr. Menden had expressed a willingness to meet them.

Scottish Art Gallery To Hang Picture As Authentic Breughel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Scot. — A picture attributed to Pieter Breughel, Flemish painter of the sixteenth century, is at present being cleaned and restored before taking its place in the new Art Gallery here. The picture has caused much discussion and authorities differ as to the painter of the picture, the majority being on the side of its being an authentic Breughel.

Mr. John Ritchie, director of the gallery, states that although experts differ as to who was the painter of the picture, all are agreed that it is a noteworthy painting dating from the time of Breughel.

The picture was presented to Perth by Mr. Seton Watson in 1931 and was then hung on the walls of the Sandeman Public Library, as the new Art Gallery was not then completed. Last October it was removed to the gallery and laid aside to be cleaned. At that time there was no thought of its being of any great value. The picture had its admirers, however, and expert advice was sought.

The Perth Town Council, to whom the picture belongs, have decided to hang it as the work of Pieter Breughel until proof to the contrary is forthcoming. Meanwhile this find has brought to the new Perth galleries many who before were unaware of the riches at their doors.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Shortwave New Station

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, June 27, 9 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Party Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask. — Minor changes in the constitution will be considered at the annual provincial convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party, Saskatchewan section, to be held in Saskatoon on July 15, 16 and 17.

Belgian Smilers Spread Cheer In Queen's Memory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—One of the biggest features of juvenile activities in Belgium now is the "Smiling Club."

The club was founded by the Brussels Women's Association in memory of Queen Astrid, for the Queen was always smiling. The three royal children, Princess Josephine, Prince Baudouin, and Prince Albert, are honorary founder members.

Members of the club take an oath to smile in all circumstances of daily life, at school, at home, and with companions.

Club groups throughout the land organize theatrical shows and musical performances, and the club has a newspaper issued in Brussels giving reports of activities in all towns, and printing stories and games.

Chicago Judge Reports More Drinking by Boys

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—Judge J. M. Braude of boys' court said yesterday that cases of drinking by juveniles had risen from 30 to 40 per cent of his court call within the past two weeks.

Judge Braude also stated that he would abandon his policy of having minors pay damages resulting from accidents while under the influence of liquor and would seek to punish tavern and liquor store owners who sell to minors.

Astronomical Fractions Run Riot at Tax Sales

MIAMI, Fla., June 9 (AP)—Buyers who turned yesterday's tax sales into an arithmetical field day held potential title today to many parcels of land that could be delivered on the point of a toothpick.

One purchaser secured for $115.85 a certificate to one 100th part of 1 per cent of one quadrillionth section of a small lot, defeating a bidder whose imagination could be stretched only to one ninetieth part of 1 per cent of a quadrillionth.

The city legally is required to sell the lot "or such part of it as necessary" to satisfy past-due taxes. The buyers satisfied the city's claim but outbid their fellows by shaving minute pieces from the properties instead of raising the monetary bids.

City officials said the buyers were chiefly interested in the penalties which property owners must pay to redeem land sold for taxes—25 per cent interest for the first year, 8 per cent a year thereafter and full cost of any improvements.

By securing a tax deed to his infinitesimal bit, a buyer could cloud title to an entire lot, observers said.

Peruvian-Ecuadorian Border Dispute Looms

LIMA, Peru, June 9 (AP) — The Peruvian Foreign Office yesterday accused Ecuador of moving military forces into a disputed area along the Peru-Ecuador border in an attempt to provoke frontier incidents.

Peru's charges, which were denied by Gonzalo Zaldumbie, Ecuadorian Minister, asserted Ecuador had authorized an Indian chieftain to exercise authority in Peruvian territory. Peru further charged that the alleged Ecuadorian action constituted a violation of an agreement of July 6, 1936, to maintain the status quo.

Convention Postponed

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—A spokesman for Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old-age pension advocate, said yesterday the Townsend Clubs' national convention, scheduled to be held at Washington in July, has "been temporarily postponed."

Texas Sheep in 1935

The 1935 census lists Texas with 7,000,000 head of sheep, or 14.5 per cent of the United States' total.

BRUNSWICK Washes Clothes LAST LONGER
Phone
Journal Square 2-2000—for Jersey City
Mitchell 2-0025—for Essex County
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY

Flowers
Welcome Always and Welcome Everywhere
Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
Member of F. T. D. A.
75-77 Central Ave., East Orange, N. J.
Orange 3-1244 Night Phone, Or. 4-1650

Serving the Public for many years with Quality Fuels
Sales and Service
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Burners
Boiler—Burner Units
A. H. HOLMES, Jr.
560 No. Grove Street
East Orange, N. J.
Orange 3-0420

HIGHLAND COAL CO., Inc.
Coal : : Fuel Oil
Koppers
Seaboard Coke
ORANGE 3-0119
456 SO. JEFFERSON ST.

GRADUATION FOOTWEAR
White Linen—Calf—Doeskin in a host of new patterns
Gold Stripe Hose
Mark Cross Gloves
HARRISON BROTHERS
551 Main Street East Orange
540 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair
31 Park Place Morristown

RUG CLEANING BY RUG MEN
PERSONAL SERVICE
MODERATE PRICES
BROADLOOM CARPETS
HOOKED RUGS
RENOVATING
SAFE STORAGE
B. SHEHADI and SONS
"The Home of Oriental Rugs"
51-59 CENTRAL AVE. near GROVE ST.
ORange 3-5382 EAST ORANGE
If No Answer Call ORange 3-5171

The Old Road Coffee House
80 CHURCH ST., MONTCLAIR
Delicious Food for those who know—and appreciate—the BEST
Luncheon 12-2 Sunday Dinner 12:30-8
Tea 2:30-5:30 Sunday Supper 5:30-8
Dinner 5:30-8
Telephone Montclair 2-9532

AIELLO BROTHERS AB INCORPORATED
The House of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
Wholesale Retail

ICE CREAM
The Ideal Dessert for Luncheons, Bridge Parties and Dinners
You will find our fancy ice cream, rolls, and bricks delicious, our prices reasonable and our delivery service most convenient.
Franklin ICE CREAM CO.
514 Main St., East Orange, N. J.
Bloomfield, Newark, Maplewood, Montclair, Irvington, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Westfield
Tel. PLFD. 6-8586

ESSEX COUNTY CARPET CLEANING WORKS, Inc.
Cleaners of Rugs and Carpets Since 1913
26-30 RACE STREET, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
TELEPHONE BLOOMFIELD 2-0402-0403
Cleaners of oriental and domestic floor coverings, furniture, curtains and draperies. Rugs and carpets thoroughly cleaned by us, stored free during June, July and August. All goods insured while in our possession.

Your Butler Man Offers
SPECIAL SALE
Phillips
Delicious VEGETABLE and TOMATO SOUPS
4 10½ cans 19c
On Sale at All Stores
Butler's for better groceries
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RITTER & MORRISON
Arch-Aid Shoe Shop
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Arch-aid
Expert Fitting Service
501 Liberty Ave., Cor. Stanwix St.
PITTSBURGH

SCHMIDT'S
Kumfort Shoes
For MEN and WOMEN
X-RAY FITTED
PITTSBURGH, PA.
525 Smithfield St., cor. Oliver Ave.

Only Three Days Left to Shop
BOGGS & BUHL'S
68th
ANNIVERSARY SALE!
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
If you haven't shopped this 68th Anniversary Sale—there's a thrill in a lifetime awaiting you. This sale surpasses all previous selling events we've ever had! Greater stocks, wider selection, more elaborate preparations and, above all, values in every department that will send your spirit skyward.
Come—come sometimes during these last three days—stocks are still chock full—and share with thousands of others values that may never come again.
IF YOU DRIVE—PARKING IS FREE!
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

ROSENBAUM'S
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Bathing Suits in LARGER SIZES
4.95
The skirted model sketched has a slimming front panel and smart bodice lacing. Pure wool zephyr in black, royal or brown for sizes 40 to 48. Also an attractive Jantzen model in the same range.
Sorry! No Mail or Phone Orders.
Rosenbaum's, Summer Shop, Fifth Floor

WHAT'S HAPPENED to the old-fashioned stove-heated IRON?

The Modern Woman chooses "HOM-STYL" to relieve her of the tedious task of ironing.
HOM-STYL is a completely finished family service that leaves nothing for you to do . . . SHIRTS ironed beautifully . . . SOCKS darned . . . and buttons sewed on when needed. A ten-pound bundle—only $1.52 when ¼ the weight is flat pieces.
North Side Laundry Co.
Dependable Service When You Call
FAIRFAX 3810

Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH, PA.
June of Events Feature!

More of Our Famous LINETTE
CLASSIC KNITS
special 3.55
Active days demand comfortably cut knits . . . we anticipate long, sunny weekends and vacation days ahead with these specially priced Linette 2 piece washable, non-sagging, non-wrinkling classics. Pan-Americana stripes or shirtwaist fashion in white, pink, yellow, aqua, for sizes 14 to 20.
sportswear—street floor
MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS

French Rotarian Named President At Nice Meeting

NICE, France, June 9 (AP)—Maurice Duperrey, president of the Rotary Club of Paris, was elected president of Rotary International today.

He will preside over the 29th annual convention of the order, which will be held next year in San Francisco.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France, June 9—Rotary Institutes of International Understanding, as they exist in a number of American cities, were recommended to the World Congress of Rotary at its meeting here today as a means of promoting peace.

"This matter of war and peace is largely one of education, and through our Institutes we are sowing the seeds of right thinking that will bring forth much fruit in years to come," James A. Cayce, of Nashville, Tenn., told the convention today.

The thinking people of the community, and many who work with their hands and who also think, are taking a deep interest in the discussion of international affairs which various Rotary clubs have sponsored as community enterprises, said Mr. Cayce. Three years ago certain of the members of the Rotary Club of Nashville, with vision planned such an institute of international affairs to listen to discussions and then to take part in the round table on such topics as "The Challenge of the Orient," "The New Russia in World Affairs," "Latin America in World Politics," "The Future of Peace Machinery."

"The morning discussions were largely made up," he said, "of the scholarly people of the community whom many refer to as the 'thinking people.' At night, for the lectures by men of authority, not only these people but many who work with their hands were present in large numbers."

"The institute," Mr. Caye continued, "has become a fixed part of the civic life of our town, co-sponsored with Rotary by a group of citizens from our educational institutions and other civic organizations. What we did in Nashville has been but a beginning to what has been accomplished recently in other localities through the assistance and sponsorship of the Rotary Foundation. In Syracuse, New York, and Beloit, Wisconsin, institutes similar to the one at Nashville were held this spring.

"In all cases where these institutes of international understanding were conducted, they accomplished their purposes in a larger measure even than was expected. They succeeded in developing international understanding and good will in the minds of the people of the community. They proved especially valuable in bringing to the community facts that have to do with world problems on an international scale.

"If every one of the more than 4200 Rotary clubs in the world would join in such an endeavor, giving such an institute to its community," Mr. Cayce concluded, "is it too much to hope that we may look into the future and glimpse a happy and contented people in every land having good will toward the peoples of other lands?"

New Rotary Head

Maurice Duperrey
President of the Rotary Club of Paris, France, and Newly-Elected President of Rotary International

Lindbergh Listed As Contributor To Anti-Crime Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is today listed among the supporters of the citizens' committee on the control of crime in New York, an organization formed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia here last year to eradicate Guardia here last year to eradicate anti-social forces.

Colonel Lindbergh's interest in the campaign was made known in an announcement by Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the committee, that the aviator had contributed $250 toward furthering the work. A message of encouragement accompanied the check from Colonel Lindbergh.

The Lindbergh check swelled the funds of the committee to $93,486.66, according to Mr. Guggenheim, who was formerly United States ambassador to Cuba. The state chamber of commerce gave $500, Mr. Guggenheim said, and was listed among 45 corporation and 457 individual contributors.

Sent From England

Colonel Lindbergh's check was posted on May 22 from his present home, Long Barn, Weald, Sevenoaks, England. In his letter to Mr. Guggenheim, he promised "more if you need it to carry on the work of your committee." He wrote:

"I believe that the present conditions of crime and corruption in New York City constitute one of America's most fundamental problems, and one which must be solved before we can claim to have developed a satisfactory system of government.

"The work you are doing is of the utmost importance and I want to take some part in supporting it."

Mr. Guggenheim said the committee intended to cover every step taken by the police, prosecutors and criminal courts in connection with the graver misdemeanors in New York City. Its records ultimately are expected to show complaints and arrests covering activities which are known to breed or indicate rackets.

New Weapon Against Crime

"This is the first time such a system for the detection of rackets has been attempted," he declared. "With the test of it in New York, there will be ready for the nation at large a new weapon against organized crime.

"The actual work of gathering the data will be done by a specially trained staff. There will be a chief observer experienced in sensing of conditions not apaprent on the surface, and in carrying on inquiries into such conditions. Five observers will do the field work, one at police headquarters and one each at the offices of the district attorneys of Bronx, New York, Queens and Kings Counties."

The committee says $200,000 will be required to carry on its work for the first three years—the briefest time in which it is believed the program can prove its effectiveness by actual results.

Solar Eclipse Recorded With 'Rare Success'

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—A band of astronomers in the South Pacific packed its delicate instruments today, ready to sail homeward with a valuable cargo of solar eclipse photographs.

The expedition of the United States Navy and National Geographic Society, breaking camp on tiny Canton Island, said in a broadcast to its Washington sponsors that the 8000-mile journey to record yesterday's total eclipse was "a rare success."

"We had a glorious day," said Dr. S. A. Mitchell, University of Virginia observatory director, leader of the expedition.

The observers' study will not end, however, until after months of painstaking research into hundreds of photographs which the 16 men snapped during the 213 seconds of totality. It was the longest eclipse in 12 centuries.

Dr. Mitchell said his spectroscopic photographs "went through without a hitch," preserving a pictorial record of the sun's corona—a dazzling pearly light darting like blue streamers for millions of miles around the blotted-out sun.

Capt. F. J. Hellweg, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, described the expedition as "probably the most successful ever completed."

Exceptional Detail

Dr. Paul A. McNally, director of the Georgetown University Observatory, reported that his photographs showed exceptional detail. He advised Washington experts to "be glad in your hearts and rejoice."

The expedition members will send their negatives in air-cooled compartments to Honolulu. They expect to leave Hawaii for home on June 19.

A New Zealand party camped near the Americans on Canton Island. The open sea, 2400 miles eastward, astronomers of Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and Princeton University viewed the eclipse from a freighter near the point of maximum duration.

Maj. Albert W. Stevens, American army aviator, observed the celestial display for the American Museum of Natural History as he soared 25,000 feet above Peru's mountains.

Another group of scholars—American, Japanese and Peruvian—recorded the phenomenon from an airplane soaring 25,000 feet over the Andes. They reported perfect weather conditions and said their record included still and motion pictures.

Rites Among Indians

Reports from mountain stations said as soon as the sun emerged from the moon's shadow Indians, who had been frightened as the darkness grew, rang church bells and piped on their primitive flutes tunes that had come down from the times of the Incas.

News of the coming eclipse had spead through the mountains for days. Fearful Indians had crowded steep Andean paths along the coast where the Incas built temples for worship of the sun god centuries ago.

Members of the American Museum expedition, which set up its instruments in the courtyard of an ancient adobe church at Llanca, reported mountain Indians flocking there in increasing numbers as time for the eclipse approached. Many were obviously afraid the sun would go out forever.

A Peruvian owner of a nearby hacienda was unsuccessful in his attempts to convince them the darkness would be passing, harmless. They eyed the American instruments distrustfully, apparently blaming them for the approaching terror.

Moon's Shadow Caught

Major Stevens' greatest hope was that he would be able to capture in motion pictures the swift passage of the moon's shadow, 153 miles wide, rolling in from the Pacific Ocean. The opportunity was unusual and Major Stevens reported he obtained good pictures of this phase of the eclipse, which he described as "rainbow colors blending into blue and black."

At totality, temperature at this 25,000-foot height was 4 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

Just before totality began, Major Stevens reported the plane was flying blind through a storm. Then radio transmission blurred and interrupted him. When he resumed, he was describing the period of totality:

"The view of the sun and the shadow is magnificent. Royal blue thunder clouds are advancing. It's a very beautiful view through the clouds. Our engine exhaust and wingtip lights are visible. Now it is becoming light again."

In Lima, over 100 miles from the band of totality, it became so dark office lights had to be lighted. The temperature dropped noticeably.

Planetarium Reports

A dispatch from Trujillo, near the northern edge of the totality band, where the American Hayden Planetarium-Grace expedition had its headquarters, said "powerful views" of the eclipse were obtained.

Reports from Cerro de Pasco, 14,0000 feet above sea level, said the eclipse was observed under clear conditions at the camp of Miss Dorothy Bennett, assistant curator of the Hayden Planetarium and a member of the Hayden Planetarium-Grace expedition.

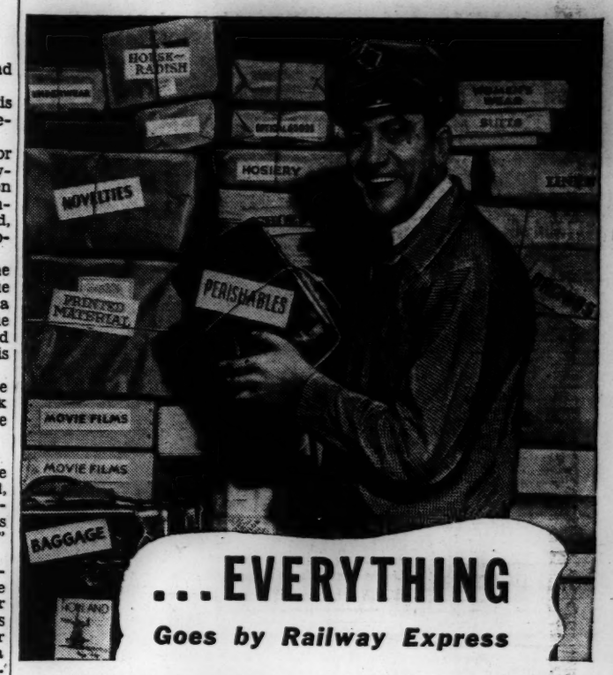
Banks of clouds enhanced the spectacle as it was witnessed there.

During the middle of the eclipse period, however, many exposures were lost when a piece of apparatus was bumped.

Experienced observers said violently eruptive prominences were witnessed. There were six groups, two of which were estimated to have extended between 50,000 and 100,000 miles.

Corona streamers shooting outward were estimated to have been at least 1½ times the diameter of the sun.

Major Stevens landed at 7:18 p. m., after a flight of four hours and 48 minutes.



...EVERYTHING
Goes by Railway Express

Gifts, vacation baggage, china, pets, goods—everything, anything—at top-speed—to practically any point in America. For super-speed needs, use super-swift Air Express—2500 miles overnight. Low cost. *Real* economy. Merely phone any Railway Express or Western Union office in your city to call. No extra charge.

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY INC.
NATION-WIDE RAIL-AIR SERVICE

ENCORE

IT is significant that most of our guests return again and again...that many of our new guests are recommended by them.

The appeal of The Vanderbilt to people accustomed to gracious living is now further enhanced. The entire hotel has been beautifully refurnished and redecorated, in keeping with the quiet elegance and distinctive atmosphere for which it has always been noted.

Illustrated folder upon request

SINGLE FROM $4
DOUBLE FROM $6
SUITES FROM $10

The VANDERBILT HOTEL
PARK AVENUE AT 34th ST., NEW YORK

ALL STEEL *and* TWO YARDS WIDE

NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD HAS ALL THESE FEATURES
★ VALVE-IN-HEAD STRAIGHT-EIGHT ENGINE ★ ANO-LITE PISTONS ★ AEROBAT CARBURETOR ★ SEALED CHASSIS ★ TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE ★ UNISTEEL BODY BY FISHER ★ TIPTOE HYDRAULIC BRAKES ★ KNEE-ACTION COMFORT AND SAFETY ★ "HIGH OUTPUT" GENERATOR ★ JUMBO LUGGAGE COMPARTMENTS ★ DOUBLE STABILIZATION ★ SAFETY GLASS

THERE'S a lot more in this picture than meets the eye, though the eye has plenty to sparkle about in the stunning style of this spirited Buick car.

What you don't see here is the lift that's yours when you touch off the flashing power of Buick's valve-in-head straight-eight engine and go streaming off across the map.

What you don't see is the solid, steady feel of Buick—the firm stability that holds you on the line without weave or sway or wander on straightaways or on the curves.

What you don't see is the assurance you'll know once you step on Buick's tiptoe brakes and see how surely and safely they make you master of its power.

We can't picture here the security that's yours in a body of steel-fused-to-steel — with floor, roof, side panels, cowl all welded into one stout unit of protective metal.

And only time can tell you how big is your money's worth in Buick—all steel and two yards wide, a big package that's your one best bet of the field when you add the superb action that gives its metals life.

All we can do is show you how a Buick looks—and handsome as this gallant traveler is, remind you that its good looks are literally the least of what it has to offer.

There's still time to make this a summer long to be happily remembered—if you'll go try a Buick now.

★ ★ ★ ★

LOWEST PRICE EVER ON A BUICK 4-DOOR SEDAN!
GENERAL MOTORS TERMS TO SUIT YOUR LIKING

USED CAR BARGAINS
Authorized Buick dealers always have a number of excellent used cars on hand, at bargain prices. See these first and save shopping time.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

"It's Buick again!"
YOUR MONEY GOES FARTHER IN A GENERAL MOTORS CAR

SEE YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER

IF YOU NEED TIRES NOW, HERE'S FRONT PAGE NEWS!

THE men who run America's largest fleets of sales and delivery cars say that Goodyear tires cost less than any other operating expense on a car —*only ONE-FIFTH as much per 100 miles as gasoline alone!*

That holds true whether you buy the famed super-mileage "G-3" All-Weather—the big-value new "R-1" that gives first-class travel at reduced rates—or any other Goodyear, *because Goodyear is the world's largest tire builder!*

Extra value—at every price

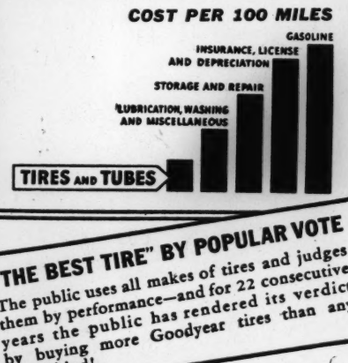
So choose any Goodyear tire with confidence. For all give you Goodyear's top-rank features: quick-stopping, skid-resisting center traction . . . the Goodyear Margin of Safety . . . tough, long-wearing treads . . . and maximum blowout protection with patented Supertwist Cord in every ply!

Get the best tires—Goodyears—*and you'll spend the least!*

THE CHEAPEST THING ON YOUR CAR IS THE BEST TIRES YOU CAN BUY!

Charted here are *average* maintenance costs obtained from fleet owners operating hundreds of cars on Goodyear tires. Note that Goodyears cost only about *one-fifth* as much as gas—from *one-quarter* to *one-half* as much as other routine expenses. Nation-wide records prove Goodyears cost least under any conditions.

COST PER 100 MILES



"THE BEST TIRE" BY POPULAR VOTE
The public uses all makes of tires and judges them by performance—and for 22 consecutive years the public has rendered its verdict by buying more Goodyear tires than any other kind!

PLEASANT TRIP THIS WEEK-END!
Look over these modern motoring accessories that are Goodyear-endorsed for Quality and Value

AUTO FANS
AUTO RADIOS
RADIO AERIALS
DRIVING GLASSES
PICNIC GRILL
BUG SCREENS
CLOCK MIRRORS
LIFEGUARD TUBES
AUTOMATIC LIGHTER
AUTO COMPASSES

—and many other new aids to enjoyable travel
There's a Goodyear Battery now!

EVERY ONE BUILT TO THE GOODYEAR STANDARD
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY AND VALUE IN THE WORLD
GOODYEAR
GOODYEAR G-3 ALL-WEATHER as low as $9.65
GOODYEAR R-1 as low as $6.40
GOODYEAR SPEEDWAY as low as $5.55
GREAT NEW BUY —a remarkable value at the price you're accustomed to paying
GOODYEAR TIRES
LOOK FOR THIS SIGN
WHERE TO BUY

Around the Next Turn

HOW swiftly they grow up! Only yesterday, it seems, he was a round-faced youngster trudging off to school and the serious affairs of the Third Grade. Then the earth wheels a few times, and the alternate green and white waves speed past. And then, on a fine June morning, he comes up the drive, and into the sunlit pool of the back yard, and you scarcely know him. Perhaps it's the baseball suit, and the peaked cap cocked over one eye, and the fielder's glove stuffed professionally into a back pocket. Perhaps it's because Curt's round face has lengthened a trifle and his legs have stretched surprisingly. Or perhaps it's the splendor of the new bicycle that makes your talk now man to man.

"The Scouts? Sure."

Curt wets a stub pencil, crosses my name from a list. That business is settled. We eye the shimmering of chromium plate, the blaze of red enamel.

"Pretty smooth, Curt. How long you had it?"

"Two weeks." He wiggles; there are vestiges still of the third-grader. "I been to Chesham, Medbury—everywhere."

"No! That's getting around. A bike's better than a car, isn't it? You have a chance to see things. How does she run?"

CURT GESTURES GENEROUSLY. I haven't been on one for years, but I remember; I do a fairly creditable figure eight, wheel up the long garden path, coast down again. There's an odd scraping sound.

"I noticed that," Curt says. "You s'pose it's the chain?"

We try that. No. I am remembering more, now. I lift, and Curt turns the pedals. The back wheel is a trifle out of true.

"Fix it for you?"

In the barn we spread newspapers, up-end the machine. I find wrenches; Curt squats and watches. Loosen this nut, tighten that. No? Now this one, Curt. Wait; the pliers for that. I sort through the tool box; Curt asks a question.

"Sure. I had one, once. Before I com dissa countra."

Curt giggles. But it was so.

LONG AGO AND far away now, Curt. During the war; before your time. Only a few of us remember it. But now and then, especially in June—just a minute, Curt. Easy does it! You'll be getting my long, gray beard tangled in the spokes. That's better.

But it was June, Curt, and in Romo. No: not Rome. Romorantin, to give it the full name. South of Orléans and east of Blois, an old town with a toy castle beside the slow little river, and a market-place and fields and orchards all about and roads wandering off through them. Not a famous place, Romo! I remember that Joan of Arc passed through to the siege of Orléans. No; I don't remember it personally. That was another war. But a fine place, Curt. And we were outside, beyond the French field, almost to Pruniers. Just the great flying field, and the hangars, and barracks along the road.

DOING WHAT? NOT much; fiddling around with DH-4's. They came boxed from the States; we rigged them, armed them, flew them out to Orley and Columbey les Belles. I bossed the night gang; we'd come on at eight, knock off at five in the morning, sleep until noon. And then, in the afternoon, came old Mother Caudron.

Not her real name, of course. It was a French bicycle, a clumsy old wagon with rusted spokes. We named her after the Caudrons at the French field—old training planes with skid landing gears, and a top speed of twenty miles, and cockpits yellow with castor oil, and no ailerons. When you banked, you warped the wingtips by main strength. Slow, but safe.

And every afternoon we went exploring. "We?" Just the Lindbergh touch, Curt. You'd have breakfast at noon, and then wheel down past the hangars, and the barracks in the pines, and the *Chinois* gangs digging ditches. Odd chaps, from French Indo-China, who carried bird-cages on long poles when they went to work. Then Romo, and perhaps the Place d'Armes white with canvas awnings, loud with women in white caps selling geese and rabbits. Then a road out, through the close streets to the open country. And a pleasant country, Curt. Low green hills, and feathery fields of asparagus, and orchards with a white, sandy road turning and looping through them, and a new little old town every few kilometers.

AN OLD COUNTRY. *Rivus Morantini*, the Romans called it; perhaps Joan followed this very road; perhaps the Black Prince, fetching south toward Bordeaux, passed here. And somehow, riding about Romo, you had always the feeling of something just ahead. Over the next hill you might overtake the last dusty stragglers limping along; you might hear the flare of trumpets; you might see the golden eagles gleaming through the dust drifting above the mounded trees. Around the next turn there might be archers lounging by the ford, bannerols flickering against the green woods. Or—but you know all that, Curt.

I remember once going through Gievres, and over the Cher through Chabris; there was a long hill with white daisies in the high meadow grass and larks above, and Valençay on the other side. Talleyrand once lived there, in the château with great bell-topped towers; now the town was the billeting place of Russkis—great blond men in soft high boots and belted blouses. A long way from home, they were; they'd gone by the Trans-Siberian to Vladivostok, then taken ship and come by the Indian Ocean and Suez to France. And I remember once riding up the long, quiet stretch of canal beside the Cher. The tow path led through a long, curving tunnel of shade beside the still brown water; there was now and again a lock, with the thin chime of falling water and the cool smell of wet stone. That led to Mennetou-sur-Cher, and you'd like that, Curt. A queer old town against a hillside, a jumble of small houses and great ruined gateways and tall golden towers with gaping windows. Here the Caudron developed chain trouble, and we found a blacksmith and repaired it in his shop. Pikes and halberds had been forged at that fire, armor riveted at that anvil.

WHAT WAS AROUND the next turn, you never knew. Now it was a small girl with tight silver braids, minding a flock of bronze turkeys in a meadow of buttercups. Again you'd stumble on a lost town, with horse chestnuts around a crumbling old church and four red-tiled houses gossiping at the crossroads. Is the horse chestnut the French national flower? I don't know, either. But you find them everywhere, from the Champs Élysées to the smallest village square. And once, I remember, we took a sandy side road and found a castle at the end. Honestly, Curt. Not a big one, like Pierrefonds or Chambord; just a small country castle that everyone had forgotten. *Le Château des Sires de Moulin*—and we never did find out who had been the Masters of the Mill. In the moat, two black swans drowsed amid lily pads, and in the towers of soft-red brick flanking the gateway there were arrow slits. Within were steep roofs and great chimneys. You half expected a flutter of white from a high casement, the mutter of hooves under the arched gateway. "And then they put their spears in the rests, and came together with their horses as fast as they might run, and either smote other in middes of their shields." Perhaps Joan, riding past with pennons ruffling in the wind over the long meadows, might have stopped here to pick up a stout man or two? But it wasn't that old—wasn't old at all. For two turns further on we met a cheerful old lady watching a goat and two kids browse beside the road, and we asked her. "*Tout moderne*," she said and, because French numerals are hard to grasp, in the dust she wrote the date. 1492.

"AND THAT DOES it, Curt. That wheel's true, now."

Curt says: "But Columbus—," and giggles suddenly. Then, obscurely and a trifle disconsolately, he murmurs: "Around here there's just Chesham and Medbury."

I know. No castles, Curt. I remember them, yes, as I remember the honey-sweet scent of blackberry tangles beside the road, and the dark cathedral aisles of pine plantations wheeling solemnly by, and the sky a tumble of crimson and gold as we pedaled back to take over the night shift. But what I really remember is something I can't tell you. Nor need I try, for you know it better than I. For you know how the wheels flicker softly, and the June wind blows; you know how around every sweep of the road, nearer with every turn of the pedals, lies something new, untouched, unknown.

Curt says eagerly: "You know that lane off the Medbury road—over the hill beyond Weatherby's Mill? You suppose—?"

They do grow up. But, praise be, they don't grow up too swiftly.

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months.....$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31. Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York.. 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago .. Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis .....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City. 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A STILL-LIFE PAINTING BY FLORIS VERSTER: *In the Collection of Huinck and Scherjon, Amsterdam*

FLORIS VERSTER was one of the most sensitive Dutch painters of the past generation. Today his work has lost nothing of its freshness or warm spontaneity, and an exhibition of his paintings gives us an aesthetic and artistic delight which does not often fall to our share. Verster possessed an excellent technique, combined with a fine artistic sense and breadth of view which make his paintings warm and full of vitality.

Floris Verster was born at Leyden in 1861 and remained there all his life. He traveled little and there is no indication of foreign influence in his paintings. The predominant characteristic of his personality and work is the interest he took in his surroundings. This is revealed most clearly in the landscapes of his early period, in the flowers and still-life paintings and the rare portraits he did of his wife and of a few intimate friends. He admitted few into the quiet heartfelt joy of his life. He lived peacefully and modestly, without ostentation, and only occasionally exhibited his work.

There is a marked contrast between his detailed crayon drawings, on the one hand, and on the other the tense passion of color that he put into his oils. His deep love of his subject made him realize to the utmost the fineness and vitality of what he saw and which he composed into a delight of color.

The artist once said to his friend, Professor Verwey—the poet and man of letters—concerning his aim in painting, that he wished to be exact and attentive without losing his emotional response. And, indeed, in his painting we feel his emotion and his whole attitude to it, especially in his later work and in his pictures of still-life. An excellent example is his painting of three Chinese cans—now in the collection of Huinck and Scherjon in Amsterdam. It is a small painting, dated 1919. The three dented and battered old cans are painted on a dark ground against a background of white tiles. The only warm colors are the dark red on the tops, and the dark red and slightly darker reddish purple of the cans themselves. There seems to be something almost human in the way two of the cans cling together, as it were, while the third stands a little apart.

How well the artist observed the high light of the luster that plays over the metal! With how much feeling he expressed the cool grayish hues! He must have known these battered cans by heart, have looked at them often with admiration in order to render all the details so subtly. Only when he knew the cans thoroughly, and began to love the battered old things, did he paint them. This small painting is a work full of secret fervor.

Queen Anne Front

GOOSEWOLD was a dignified house with a rosy Queen Anne front and rambling back premises of unguessable age. It was three stories high, the top floor being used mainly for keeping apples. Its rectilinear well-proportioned face looked down a long straight avenue of limes which led through parkland to wrought-iron gates with important brick gateposts giving on to the main road. The park was used as meadows, of course, and there were two gates to open on the way down the avenue, for which reason vehicles usually approached by way of a farm lane to the big cobbled yard at the side. For lack of use, the gravel of the avenue was over-grown by a green velvet of moss, as was the wide sweep in front of the house.

Farmers are no gardeners; Mr. Mayhew felt he had done his duty by the amenities of the place in keeping closely cut the old mossy vivid turf of the long lawns at each side of the house. His wife, while she lived, had taken pride in the herbaceous borders which ran along the fence dividing garden from park. . . .

Only in spring, when the garden plants and the wild interlopers were alike inconspicuous and when daffodils and crocuses came up everywhere of their own accord, did the garden look cared for, since bulbs, by the symmetry of their blooms, attain an appearance of order however haphazard their planting or unchecked their multiplying. . . .

The house inside was a hotch-potch, as farmers' houses generally are. The furniture was mostly Victorian, except for a few pieces of original Mayhew purchase which had survived the wear and tear of four crowded generations, and some interesting Jacobean and Tudor things brought into the family by wives who had got them as legacies from grandmothers. Mayhews were no discriminators; their standard of value in a piece of furniture was that it should be useful and comfortable. Lorna had sighed over her mother's seldom-used bobble-bedecked drawing-room, and had reviled the Landseer and Watts reproductions which over-loaded all the walls, but without effect: Mary took these things as a matter of course. . . .

She could have lived comfortably in a caravan. Yet she loved Goosewold. Primarily she loved the well-kept brick-and-tile yards, granaries and barns, and the five hundred acres of medium-heavy land which she had ploughed and harrowed, docked and thistled, hoed and harvested. And the heart of all this was the house; to maintain the house, the fields and yards were kept in constant interaction, the yards sending muck to the fields, the fields filling the granaries with corn and the yard-kept stock with turnips, mangolds, beans and chaff. You could not think of Goosewold as a farm without visualising the calm rosy face of the house looking down its dignified avenue.—From "So Long to Learn," by DOREEN WALLACE (London: Collins. New York: Macmillan).

Summer in The High Sierras

SUNRISE — distance — space — replete with beauty.

While the great San Joaquin valley gleams in the heat of the golden sun, a shifting bank of haze hangs over the east and covers the distance with a veil of lavender and gray. Beyond this curtain, the moist growth of brook and tree and shrub presents a screen of green and silver. Each turn and twist up into the high Sierras brings some new glimpse of loveliness.

Myriads of mountain flowers, in the fresh breeze, ripple the luxuriant grasses. The hardy ferns, far down the canyon walls, seem only to await the transplanting to some welcoming garden. Creeks of clear water glide through silent forests. Golden trout, sparkling and rare, leap from the water into the air and back again. Great juniper trees cling sturdily to narrow rocky ledges. Tall pines frame the distant ledges of white-clad summits and but faintly disclose the mysterious entrance to beautiful Cloudy Canyon, near which the forks of the river collide in their mad dash from the ice and snow above. Cedars perfume each passing wind. Just across the plains lofty peaks mark the Great Western Divide.

In this country of Roaring River, the atmosphere is permeated with a strange wild strength. Ears catch the organ-like melody of mighty winds and mighty waters in a world of sky and air, a universe of gold and blue, of green and white, almost untouched by man.

Bookseller

WITH an old-fashioned courtliness he bows
To customers who happen in to buy
Some dog's-eared volume and remain to browse,
A philosophic twinkle in his eye.
Books piled in corners, books in toppling tiers,
Till there is hardly room enough to stand!
Sifting much wisdom from the dust of years,
He turns those pages with a loving hand.

Trifles one gathers for a few odd cents
Are treasures carried pridefully away
Under the spell of his benevolence—
Ample reward for what one has to pay.
More than the printed word, I think, may dwell
Among those cluttered shelves he knows so well!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE inclination to pray is natural to the human heart. Some may call themselves infidels and agnostics, and yet, in the crises of their lives, they find themselves turning with instinctive humility to the infinite Giver of all good. Perhaps all people would make more constant use of prayer if they understood that it is not properly an occasion for begging God to do what He has not done, but rather a glad and thankful looking up to Him who does all things well.

Contemplation of the universe, in its great variety of aspects, assures many thinkers that there is a First Cause, God, whose tender consideration for all Christ Jesus declared when he spoke of Him as Father. Indeed, there is much evidence to confirm the contention of Christian Science that the real or spiritual universe, which the material counterfeits, is infinite and God-governed. Thus men are discovering that they have the opportunity to utilize God's good gifts of health and happiness, because these, being of divine origin, are not limited and material, but spiritual and invariable.

Jesus spoke of the real universe as "the kingdom of God," and he taught that whereas matter is finite, Spirit is infinite. In the Sermon on the Mount he said (Matthew 6:31, 33): "Take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

How can this be? In the year 1866, Mary Baker Eddy found the explanation in an experience which led to her discovery of Christian Science, for it was revealed to her that Jesus' works were based on divine Principle, God. On page 107 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she writes, "This apodictical Principle points to the revelation of Immanuel, 'God with us,'—the sovereign ever-presence, delivering the children of men from every ill 'that flesh is heir to.'" She proved that materiality, with all its ills, is but a false sense of things, and she taught that the knowledge of God, Spirit, as the actual Life and Mind of man, transforms human experience because it purges human consciousness of erroneous beliefs.

Throughout material history men have hoped for salvation in a more or less remote future, but Christian Science reiterates Jesus' teaching that "the kingdom of God is within you." Jesus also said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The truth about the real man, then, is that he is the son of God, and by numerous instances of healing and regeneration based on the utilization of this truth, Christian Science demonstrates the continuous availability of Christ, Truth.

Mrs. Eddy, throughout her spiritually progressive career, made constant use of the spiritual truths of being. Through her understanding of God she healed the hopelessly sick, overcame hardships of poverty and persecution, founded her church with wisdom, and constantly increased in helpfulness to all mankind. Through her carefully prepared writings, which students of Christian Science regularly study in connection with the Bible, she helps all who would learn how they may follow practically the example of Christ Jesus, since "he did life's work aright not only in justice to himself, but in mercy to mortals,—to show them how to do theirs, but not to do it for them nor to relieve them of a single responsibility" (Science and Health, p. 18).

Jesus prayed for the divine ideas which God, Mind, endlessly imparts. "God gives you His spiritual ideas," Mrs. Eddy writes, "and in turn, they give you daily supplies" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307). These spiritual ideas give character and force to human experience, for, being spiritual in origin, they are positive in results. They include such qualities as confidence, honesty, strength, meekness, kindliness—all born of the understanding of omnipotent Love. Jesus utilized such qualities throughout his entire ministry, and this utilizing of divine ideas is true prayer. Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 39 of "No and Yes" that "true prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection. Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loves us."

As the student of Christian Science puts to use in his everyday life the infallible truth that God loves man with unshakable spiritual certainty, he will find his whole existence immeasurably enriched. No longer dependent upon the fitful evidence of the physical senses, he will find evidence of good in proportion to his understanding of God. He will learn to abandon the effort to satisfy selfish whims, and will awaken from the delusion that happiness can come through imposing his own will upon another. Joyously will he strive to demonstrate God's will, because at last he will have found that God's will for man is nothing less than changeless happiness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Prière

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'INCLINATION à la prière est naturelle au cœur humain. Aux heures les plus graves de leur vie, même ceux qui disent être des athées ou des agnostiques se tournent souvent avec une humilité instinctive vers l'infini Dispensateur de tous les biens. Les hommes en général auraient sans doute plus fréquemment recours à la prière s'ils comprenaient que dans son vrai sens, celle-ci consiste non point à supplier Dieu de faire ce qu'Il n'aurait pas accompli, mais plutôt à se tourner avec joie et reconnaissance vers Celui qui fait bien toutes choses.

Contemplant l'univers et ses aspects si variés, bien des penseurs acquièrent la certitude qu'une Cause première existe—le Dieu que Jésus le Christ appelait Père, déclarant ainsi Sa tendre sollicitude à l'égard de tous. Nombreux en vérité sont les indices qui confirment cette thèse de la Science Chrétienne: l'univers réel ou spirituel est infini, gouverné par Dieu, et les choses matérielles n'en sont que la contrefaçon. Les hommes découvrent ainsi qu'ils peuvent toujours utiliser les dons de Dieu, la santé, le bonheur; car en vertu de leur origine, ces dons excellents ne sont ni limités ni matériels, mais spirituels et invariables.

Jésus appelait l'univers réel "le royaume de Dieu;" il enseignait que la matière est finie, alors que l'Esprit est infini. Dans le Sermon sur la montagne, le Maître disait (Matthieu 6:31, 33): "Ne soyez donc point en souci, disant: Que mangerons-nous? que boirons-nous? ou de quoi serons-nous vêtus?... Mais cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données pardessus."

Comment cela peut-il se faire? En l'année 1866, Mary Baker Eddy trouva l'explication cherchée; elle passa par une expérience qui lui permit de découvrir la Science Chrétienne, car il lui fut révélé que les œuvres de Jésus se fondaient sur le divin Principe, Dieu. A la page 107 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Ce Principe apodictique indique la révélation d'Emmanuel, 'Dieu avec nous,'—la souveraine toute-présence, délivrant les enfants des hommes de tous les maux 'auxquels la chair est sujette.'" Elle prouva que la matérialité avec tous les maux qui l'accompagnent est un faux sens des choses; elle enseigna que connaitre Dieu, l'Esprit, en tant que Vie ou Entendement véritable de l'homme, transforme l'existence humaine par une purification de la conscience, dont disparaissent alors les croyances erronées.

L'histoire matérielle nous montre que de siècle en siècle, les hommes ont espéré parvenir au salut dans un avenir plus ou moins éloigné; mais à l'instar de Jésus, la Science Chrétienne enseigne que "le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous." Jésus dit également (Jean 8:32): "Vous connaitrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira." Le fait est que l'homme réel est fils de Dieu; se fondant sur cette vérité, la Science Chrétienne démontre par maints exemples de guérison et de régénération l'efficacité accessible et continue du Christ, de la Vérité.

Dans toute sa carrière spirituellement progressive, Mrs. Eddy appliqua constamment les vérités spirituelles de l'être. Parce qu'elle comprenait Dieu, elle put guérir des malades désespérés, surmonter les épreuves de la pauvreté ou des persécutions, fonder son église avec sagesse, et secourir toujours davantage le genre humain. Par ses ouvrages soigneusement préparés, que les Scientistes Chrétiens étudient régulièrement à côté de la Bible, elle aide quiconque veut apprendre à suivre d'une manière pratique l'exemple du Christ Jésus; car "il fit bien l'œuvre de la vie, non seulement pour être juste envers lui-même, mais aussi par miséricorde pour les mortels,—afin de leur montrer comment faire la leur, mais non de la faire pour eux, ni de leur épargner une seule responsabilité" (*Science et Santé*, p. 18).

Dans ses prières, Jésus recherchait les idées divines que communique sans cesse Dieu, l'Entendement. "Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles," déclare Mrs. Eddy, "et celles-ci vous donnent à leur tour les ressources quotidiennes" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 307). Ces idées spirituelles font entrer dans les circonstances humaines le caractère et la force, car leur origine spirituelle entraine des résultats positifs. Elles embrassent des qualités telles que la confiance, l'honnêteté, la force, l'humilité, la bienveillance—caractéristiques dues à la compréhension de l'Amour omnipotent. Dans tout son ministère, Jésus fit usage de ces qualités; et l'utilisation des idées divines constitue la prière véritable. A la page 39 de *Non et Oui*, Mrs. Eddy nous apprend que "la vraie prière ne consiste pas à demander l'amour à Dieu, mais à apprendre à aimer et à inclure dans une même affection tout le genre humain. La prière consiste à utiliser l'amour dont Il nous aime."

Le Scientiste Chrétien constatera que toute son existence s'enrichit d'une manière incommensurable s'il met en pratique dans la vie journalière cette infaillible vérité: Dieu aime l'homme avec une certitude spirituelle inébranlable. Ne comptant plus sur le capricieux témoignage des sens physiques, le disciple verra les indices du bien dans la mesure où lui-même comprend Dieu. Il ne s'efforcera plus de satisfaire certaines fantaisies égoïstes; il s'éveillera du songe illusoire d'après lequel on obtiendrait le bonheur en imposant à autrui sa propre volonté. Ses joyeux efforts tendront à démontrer la volonté de Dieu, car il aura fini par découvrir que cette volonté divine a prévu pour l'homme un bonheur immuable.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Sign Reads: "To Troutbeck"

AN upcurving lane,
hedged high,
An ancient stile,
A rambling path,
A brook,
And musk,—
Golden bells
of fragrance,
Fusing all the odors
Of English earth.

JEAN M. SNYDER

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition.... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover.... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Building Employment for Women of Virgin Islands

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women's Wares Sold Through A Co-operative

Proves Effective Way To Meet Unemployment In the Virgin Islands

By Robert W. Desmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I.

Escape from the economic doldrums, in which they have existed for years, now appears possible for the women of the Virgin Islands. The avenue of escape is through the Virgin Islands Co-operative, Inc., sponsored by the government in 1931 and now operating independent of outside aid. It is paying considerable sums to those women who make articles to be sold to tourists, mail order customers, and to gift shops and department stores in continental United States. Its opportunity for growth seems almost unlimited.

The island of St. Thomas, one of the three main islands of the group, has had a serious employment problem during recent times. The 1930 census showed 5462 women, outnumbering the men by 12 per cent, and 2100 women applied to the government Department of Public Welfare in 1931 for work-relief jobs. Even the back-breaking task of coaling ships was lost to the women, who had done most of that work, when automatic cranes were installed two or three years ago.

As a Working Capital

After Paul M. Pearson arrived in St. Thomas in March, 1931, as the first civilian governor of the islands, he persuaded the Colonial Council to grant a loan of $4000 as working capital to establish a co-operative, through which home industries might be encouraged, and native products be marketed. For the first two years the progress of the Co-operative was slow, but in 1933 further aid, obtained from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, enabled the organization to build up a large stock of locally-made baskets and other straw goods, embroidered linens, pottery, hooked rugs, mahogany articles and additional products.

A good tourist season in 1934 enabled the Co-operative to convert this stock of goods into cash, and to begin to repay the original $4000 loan. An active trade with continental United States also was developed, and quantities of the native products were exported to a distributor in New York, and to individuals and small shops by direct order, so that by the end of 1935 the entire original loan was repaid. The organization was incorporated under the laws of the Virgin Islands in January, 1936, and since June of that year no federal aid has been required. The Co-operative now has been operating for almost a year as an entirely independent unit, with an authorized capital of $5000, and subject to all taxes, licenses, fees. A board of directors manages the business, and, in addition to regular payments, a three per cent bonus goes to all workers who turned in goods to the value of $5 or more during the year.

The products include hats, pocketbooks, table mats, napkin rings, baskets of various kinds, belts, and other articles made of woven or plaited bull tyre palm; wicker work, embroidered linen luncheon sets, towels, handkerchiefs, and other articles; preserved native fruits, character dolls, necklaces, belts, and bracelets made of tamarin seeds and jumbi beads; sea shells and shell jewelry, various novelties, articles of mahogany and other native woods, pottery, and additional articles—many of them priced under a dollar.

Hooked rugs used to be made, but have been discontinued because Japanese hooked rugs can be sold at a lower price in continental United States. A division of woodworking has just been organized to give employment to men, and it is expected that during the present year activities in this line will be greatly expanded. It also is intended to develop the native pottery.

When Tourists Come Ashore

When a West Indies cruise ship puts into the harbor of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, the tourists pour ashore. They find the Co-operative very quickly, for it occupies one of the most conspicuous positions, and one of the best buildings, the former West Indies office and headquarters of the Hamburg-American line, on King's Wharf. When the Rotterdam put in for a day in 1935 the 800 persons who came ashore left $1000 with the Co-operative in exchange for articles taken away. That was a record, but on a day in February of this year two cruise ships, the Britannic and the Kungsholm, put 1100 tourists ashore, and they purchased more than $900 worth of goods in the Co-operative alone. The shop had 25 clerks on duty, instead of the usual nine, but even so they could not keep up with the 200 to 300 persons who crowded into the shop at one time, and so the sales were not as large as they might have been.

Shipments of goods to New York now average about $500 a month, and sometimes reach $1000, according to D. Victor Bornn, the manager of the Co-operative. These Virgin Islands products are being sold through the larger stores in New York, Boston and other mainland cities.

To Develop Production

The greatest problem of the Co-operative now is to develop sufficient production to keep up with the demand. More workers and faster workers are needed. Yet the people of the Virgin Islands have not awakened, so far, to the opportunities offered them through the Co-operative to turn their skill and time into money. Mr. Bornn and Miss Helen A. Watlington, assistant manager, have been doing all that they could to recruit new workers and to teach them. Instructors have been engaged and regular classes organized to teach women to make the articles.

Needle work, which is slow and sometimes discouraging, especially as it must be good enough to compete with the fine work from Puerto Rico, Madeira, Japan, and Europe, is done in the Virgin Islands mostly by the so-called Chacha women, white residents of the island's French settlement known as Chacha town. The settlement has been devoted to fishing and small agriculture, but the women's skill in embroidery, and also in straw work, has begun to bring a new means of support to the people. Other sections of the islands may benefit similarly, in the opinion of Mr. Bornn, if the women particularly will make the most of the opportunity now offered them to help themselves.

Having seen the Co-operative grow in a few years from nothing to a very real factor in the economy of the Virgin Islands, those in charge believe that it can be developed to a far greater extent, encouraging local arts and crafts and helping to make the population self-supporting and independent.

United States Department of the Interior

The Virgin Islands Co-operative, Inc., Headquarters in Charlotte Amalie Is at Upper Left, in the Building With the Square Tower. Upper Right—Entrance to the Co-operative. Lower Left—One of the Ways That Women of the Islands Used to Earn Was by Coaling the Vessels in Harbor. Lower Right—Now Through the Co-operative They Can Earn More by Making Goods Such as These Which Are Capturing the Tourist Trade

Salsify Soup

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Few people know much about the vegetable salsify, or oyster plant, as it is sometimes called. We seldom see it in the market. Perhaps it is because so few people know how to prepare it tastily. After serving it in patties, dipped in egg and cracker crumbs, this is a change.

Scrub and scrape
1 cup salsify and boil until tender in salt water. Mash through colander. Melt
1 tablespoon butter. Blend in
1 tablespoon flour, add
5 cups hot milk and
Pinch of soda, and stir until it boils. Then add salsify, and
Salt and
Pepper to taste. Serves six.

(Mrs.) M. K.

Wouldst Have Some 'Fidget Pie'?

A Cookery Show That Hath All Manner of Ancient Dishes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chippenham, Wilts.

Visitors to England this month will be able to see the results of research into the traditional dishes of Old England in the perfect setting of an English country house which has been continuously inhabited since 1232. Miss M. T. Talbot, vice-president of the English Folk Cookery Association, has arranged a "Display of Traditional Dishes," and is throwing open Lacock Abbey for that purpose. Here some of the secrets of famous family kitchens of England will be revealed: old family recipes, dating back to medieval times will be explained, ancient collections of cookbooks exhibited, and dishes ranging from "Star-Gazey Pie" to "Solid Sillabubs" will be demonstrated.

It is doubtful if the full range of traditional dishes has ever yet been fully explored. For long the priceless heritage of genuine English cooking was buried beneath what someone has aptly termed the "a la" school; but in the remoter districts the veneer of fashion was fortunately thin, and the efforts of such pioneers as Miss Florence White, founder of the English Folk Cookery Association, have met with wonderful success. Folk cookery research implies much more than the mere collection of dishes: it involves searching records of all kinds; historical as well as agricultural and horticultural—a knowledge of fruit and vegetable culture throughout the ages, of wild foods and herbs of all kinds.

Johnny Cakes

The connection between cookery and various social and religious customs and beliefs is intensely interesting, providing, as it does, a link between times past and our own day. Miss White quotes in her cookery classic, "Good Things in England," a letter from an American lady of English descent concerning Johnny Cakes. "We used," the letter said, "to sing a special song about this excellent bread, made in flat shallow tins, and as we sang we jumped, holding out our hands, one before the other behind us,

Give us Johnny Cake, thick, thick, thick,
And a piece of butter, quick, quick, quick,
Peter stands at the gate
With his knife and his plate
Waiting for butter to put on his Johnny cake.
Come, Butter, come!
Come, Butter, come!

and at the last refrain we jumped twice." Manifestly this song is a relic of an old English churning song.

Few people realize the wealth of varieties of bread and tea cakes which the British Isles know; the turf cakes of Ireland and the Yorkshire moors, and the "fat rascals" of that same county; the oat cakes and bannocks of Scotland and Northumberland; the flead cakes and pudden pies of Kent; the parkin of Lancashire, rich and nourishing with its molasses and oatmeal; Devonshire splits and Cornish pasties; the oyster loaves of Colchester (incidentally, oysters either with roast mutton or in a hot pot have been traditional in England since Roman times).

At Lacock you may taste "Singing Hinnies" and "Water Willies." From the Pump Room at Bath the famous gingerbread molds of the eighteenth century are being lent by its director for this unique occasion.

Oven-baked meats have always been a specialty of traditional English cookery. The "Manor oven" was a characteristic feature of medieval times. This was a huge oven, which the Lord of the Manor provided for the inhabitants of the parish and was one of his manorial rights, one of the earliest records of such being in Melton Mowbray, in the year 1307. When the oven was ready for use, a man paraded the streets, in later days, blowing a horn to tell the housewives to bring their bread.

The writer remembers mountain villages in Wales which 30 years ago had vast parish ovens with "bake stones," where her grandmother's cook would send batches of delicious nutty bread to be baked, and also "tin pies"—open flat tins, on which the blackberries rested on short flaky pastry.

Sauces More Than One

In the George Inn in Lacock village there is still a dog spit behind the great chimney of the old kitchen, in which a small dog was placed to turn the spokes with his paws!

The "roast beef of old England" demands the taste of the fire, and our ancestors were very particular over their bastings and dredgings, holding, with reason, that those were more important to the flavor than many sauces. Yet there exist many delightful seventeenth and eighteenth century recipes which disprove the gibe of the Frenchman that the English had "a hundred religions and only one sauce." It is interesting to learn that pickles were a favorite garnish for hot dishes in the seventeenth century.

Visitors to Lacock display will learn to know the joys of Sorrel tart and Herb puddings; of Salmagundi, such salad of ancient times as will make even the woman versed in the art of salad making look thoughtful; of Fourses cake, eaten by Suffolk harvesters with sugar beet at four o'clock; of "Fidget Pie" and Potted Trout; of Irish Potato Cake and Wiltshire Frumenty; of the Orange Jelly that is a traditional Yorkshire Christmas dish, and the Strawberry and Raspberry Fool of Suffolk.

How Is This for a Picnic?

There will be Sillabubs in plenty. The ancient definition of a picnic was "a bun or sillabub eaten under a tree," and these take one back to the spacious days of Bath under the despotic rule of Beau Nash. "Lambs Wool," or "Gossips Bowl," is a link with Shakespeare, for does he not speak in "Love's Labour's Lost" of "Roasted crabs hissing in the bowl," meaning, of course, the rosy crab apples of the orchard.

The old recipe books of the Talbot family, which has owned and lived in Lacock Abbey since the early sixteenth century, will interest the connoisseur, as the Royal Lamprey Pie of Gloucester with its gilt ornaments. This dish was offered as an annual gift to the reigning monarch until the nineteenth century, when the custom was discontinued. It was again revived in 1931 by the then mayor of that ancient city.

When Washing Your Summer Cottons

To insure good results in washing your cotton garments, Miss Hazel E. Hill, clothing specialist at the University of New Hampshire, suggests the following laundering method:

Soak tub-fast material for five or ten minutes in clear cool water with or without soap. While the clothes are soaking fill the machine or tub with soft or softened warm water. Add enough soap to make a 2-inch standing suds; wring the clothes from the soaking water and wash them in the suds for about 10 to 15 minutes. Rinse first in a small amount of warm soapy water, and then rinse again in a large amount of clear cool water. Repeat the second rinsing. Starch if desired and hang in the shade to dry.

Of course the homemaker's job is not finished when she puts her washing out to dry, Miss Hill points out. She must iron most of the garments before they are ready to be worn. By hanging the clothes carefully the homemaker can avoid a good many wrinkles which would take time and energy to eliminate on the ironing board.

To dampen cottons use a bottle with a perforated top or a clean whisk broom dipped in a pan of water. The important point is to dampen evenly and then roll them lightly to prevent wrinkles.

For sprinkling, Miss Hill advises the use of warm water instead of cold. The warm water penetrates the fabric more quickly, she points out.

An ironer makes quick work of full peasant and pleated skirts. A hand iron is best for shirring. Puff sleeves are easy to iron if removable elastics, fastened with tiny safety pins, are used. When the elastic is removed, the sleeves become straight.

Wrap crinkled sheers in a towel to remove excess moisture, then straighten on a hanger and finger press the seams or press hems and seams with an iron set at lowest heat.

Dotted Swiss, rough weaves, and embroidered fabrics look fresh as new if ironed on the wrong side with a heavy pressure.

If the shoulders are flared, iron the padding first then turn it back. Begin at the cuff and iron toward the shoulder. Fold a Turkish towel to fit the upper sleeve and iron pleats toward the shoulders.

Through the Editor's Window

'Please Stand By'

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent unseating of Kate Galt Zaneis as president of Southeastern Teachers' College, when taken with other important positions of late lost to and by women, gives one pause. At this distance it is, of course, inadvisable to analyze reasons for the ousting of Mrs. Zaneis; but, according to available news accounts, "politics" dipping into educational appointments seems generally to be handed the blame. Mrs. Zaneis' record as the only woman president of a coeducational college has been outstanding enough in achievement to have won nation-wide notice in the press. As from our "Window" we have noted what seems too much like a trend of women's losses in the economic and professional world, we have wondered if a sturdier support of one another and a more active enthusiasm and appreciation for one another were not urgently needed.

There was Mount Holyoke. There is Southeastern Teachers' College. There are positions lost to able and well qualified women in certain countries of Europe. To our desk within the week came a release (one of all too many of a similar sort for us to toss into the wastebasket with a mere laugh) proving to somebody's satisfaction and with great elaborateness, that women are "the weaker sex," that because of physical makeup (we think it was red corpuscles in this case!) they cannot do certain things—subtle propaganda suggesting such difficulties in providing for their comfort as to warrant not employing them. (Not long ago we reminded our readers of the nineteenth century theory—evidently not as obsolete as one might wish—that as a "weaker sex" women were also mentally incapable of higher education!) Positions calling for no great physical strength, such as watching and guiding certain machines in some factory, have been quoted of late as "too heavy" for women; and on this basis experienced women, who have dependents these days almost as often as men, have been eliminated.

All of which may seem like a digression, but really is not. We were speaking of President Zaneis, ex-president, rather. And we were thinking of women who reach the top in their fields. Have you ever seen a group of young forest trees in a new growth, among which one tree has reached high above the rest? The women who are way at the top remind us of these single tall trees. The storms sweep over the young forest and the tall slim tree takes the brunt of it. Hurricanes seem to pick out the very one that has proved that all the rest will someday grow tall.

Men often express wonder at the way women sharply criticize the outstanding members of their own sex. Have you done it? Probably we all have. Yet the woman in public life, the outstanding woman in business, profession, even in society, has plenty to meet in the way of wrong interpretation on the part of the general public and certainly on the part of the Press without having to meet idle and thoughtless attacks from members of her own sex. If she has achieved anything—and the chances are that she has if she is outstanding—she certainly merits support and appreciation from her sisters.

Furthermore, the women at the top, with the amount of prejudice and conservatism they have to overcome on every hand, need, we feel, a more active, vigorous support from their own sex than do the men at the top from theirs. This is simply because men in public life are an accepted thing; women are not as yet taken for granted. It may seem broadminded (and be perfectly sincere) to say as in the case of a last year's loss to women of the presidency of a woman's college hitherto ably headed by women, "I am for the right person for the place regardless of sex." We all long for the time when the right person for the place will always be chosen regardless of sex. But personally we are convinced that this is not by any means a fact at present. We have all seen men of lesser ability given positions for which women were qualified and given them simply because tradition demanded a man for the place.

Instead, therefore, of merely affirming a theory of sex equality not borne out by facts, we work toward the day when a sound foundation of actual practice may enable us all to say that we are for the right person regardless of sex, and to know that sex will actually not be a factor in the choice. In the meanwhile, we submit that women of outstanding ability who are pioneering for all of us, should not be dragged down by sharp criticism by other women but should receive only their support.

Active support, too. We mean generous in praise of one another, seeking out and rejoicing in one another's worth. We any of us can begin at home, and in our communities. How many days have gone by since we women told one another (including our men friends) how fine and how able some woman of our acquaintance is? We might set out quite deliberately to build up this salutary habit. The tall young tree in the young forest will eventually feel the results. Furthermore the young forest from constant reaching up will grow taller; and even the most hullabaloo of hurricanes can't harm a well protected tree in its midst. Women presidents of colleges and other executives doing able work won't be ousted so easily by "politics" if intelligently appreciated and supported by other women (who, incidentally, have voting powers). And certainly all women would do better if they felt the active appreciation and support from their own sex that in these critical times they richly deserve.

(A Regular Wednesday Column)

Banana Cake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cream together
½ cup shortening
1½ cups white sugar. Add
2 eggs, well-beaten. Sift together 3 times
2 cups cake flour
½ teaspoon baking powder
¾ teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt. Add dry ingredients to first mixture alternately with
¾ cup sour milk
1 cup mashed bananas (2 or 3). Add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat all together well and pour into two 8-inch greased layer-cake pans. Bake for 30 minutes in 350 degree F. oven.

This makes a delicious cake if butter icing is used as filling and for frosting. It is also a delicious dessert if layers are put together with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla, and garnished with whipped cream and sliced bananas.

French Dressing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Our family's favorite recipe for French Dressing has been asked for so many times by guests in our home that it occurs to me to submit it to Monitor readers:

Grate in mixing bowl
4 cloves garlic and
2 medium sized or 4 small onions. Add
½ cup brown sugar
2 teaspoons salt
2 teaspoons paprika
2 tablespoons dry mustard
1 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce
Dash tabasco sauce or red pepper
1 can tomato soup
1½ cups salad oil
2 cups vinegar

Stir well with fork as each ingredient is added, cover and let stand 24 hours. Strain, keep in covered jar.

(Mrs.) S. B.

NEWEST APPLE FOOD
Direct from Appleland
APPELLA CRISPS
Here's something new for breakfast — a crispy, crunchy apple creation. Serve it as a breakfast food, dessert or confection. Nothing but apples—with core and peel removed—crisped into golden nuggets. It's a taste sensation—piquant and fruity—delicate for delicate tastes. So new you can't buy it in stores as yet, but you can send for 3 cans and serve in many delightful ways. Surprise your family and friends with this new apple product. Each 2½ can contains equivalent of 16 average size apples. Send $1.00 today. Appella Corporation, 605 Union St., Seattle, Washington.
3 cans for $1

Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERDRESS
Style Freedom poise
FROSTIES
sheer Bemberg
50 to 100
Skimpskamp Pantie Step-in
Brassiere to match!
Kickernick "Frosties" of sheer pale pink Bemberg . . . make you cool just to see them . . . they're so practical . . . so inexpensive and they need NO IRONING!
Ask your dealer or write
WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

MONARCH VEGETABLES
"GROWN where NATURE does her BEST"
MONARCH GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN
Actually fresher than market vegetables, because packed as soon as picked. Monarch canneries are located wherever the finest of each variety of vegetable grows. Sold only by Independent Grocers.
*Minnesota for corn and peas, Northern Michigan for carrots, beets and beans, Indiana for tomatoes.
MONARCH
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 84 Years"
REID, MURDOCH & CO.
Packers and Distributors

DELICIOUS!
BURNETT'S Liquid-Mix
MILK WITH CREAM AND MILK FOR MAKING
ICE CREAM
STRAWBERRY
For your refrigerator Made by the makers of
BURNETT'S PURE VANILLA

HAIR NETS 30 for $1
GUARANTEED 100%
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
(Grey, White or Lavender. 15 for $1)
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 East 17th St., New York City
Phone AL. 4-1689
Postpaid
Agents Wanted
13th Year in the Monitor

THE WHITE SHOES FOR ALL DAY LONG
Enna Jetticks
● Go right through all your summer days in white Enna Jetticks, and you'll have a vacation from the weariness and discomfort that come from incorrect shoes. You'll be shod in the leading fashions, too—for sports, for street, for dress-up.
Sue $6
OTHER STYLES $5 TO $6
SIZES 1 TO 11
WIDTHS AAAA TO EEE
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
See them at your local dealer's or write direct to
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

Business and Industry

Rise in Cost of Living in Japan Becomes Increasingly Evident

Commerce and Finance

British Empire's Cotton Output Is Highest on Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Empire cotton production exceeded all previous records in the past year, according to the thirty-second annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association. Although in the majority of the territories involved climatic conditions were far from good and poor crops were harvested, the approximate estimate of cotton grown and produced in Empire fields reached slightly more than 750,000 bales.

Uganda, producing a record crop for that country more than balanced shortages elsewhere, and again heads the list of producers; the Sudan taking second place with a smaller production than in 1935—mainly due to rains and colder weather during the ripening season.

Empire's Output Higher

The estimate of cotton grown in the Empire countries last year shows a production of 752,800 bales (of 400 pounds), as compared with 700,000 in 1935, a little more than 500,000 bales in the three preceding years, and 394,200 bales in 1931. The approximate value of the 752,800 bales was £10,380,013. In addition, there was a production of improved long-staple cotton in the Punjab and Sind during the 1935-36 season of 873,000 bales.

Uganda's exports reached 321,400 bales and the Sudan's 251,800 bales. Great Britain's imports of raw cotton (except linters) included 706,768 bales from Egypt, 198,336 from the Sudan, 36,771 bales from Kenya and Uganda, and 27,815 bales from Nigeria.

In India the British Cotton Growing Association (Punjab) Ltd. now controls about 134,000 acres, including 27,000 in Baluchistan.

One of the outstanding features of the agricultural development of the province of Sind has been the rapid extension of cotton cultivation since the opening of the Lloyd Barrage and canal systems. In the 1935-36 season the area under cotton was 804,170 acres and the production 323,020 bales.

Causes of Increase

This development is largely due to the availability of an adequate perennial and assured water supply; the introduction of hardier and more suitable types of cotton, and the enhanced interest taken by zemindars in cotton growing because of its profits as compared with those of other crops. Superior (American) varieties of cotton comprise the bulk of the crop, and the area devoted to cotton there is expected to reach 1,000,000 acres in the next few years, while a total production of 500,000 bales is anticipated.

Last year the total production of Sea Island cotton amounted to 3694 bales, compared with 3662 bales in the previous 12 months. The acreage had been increased by 50 per cent, but bad weather conditions in Montserrat resulted in a potential loss of about 1000 bales. This was a severe blow to the peasant growers, of whom there are at least 10,000 in the West Indies.

In the southern provinces of Nigeria, which exported 8576 bales last year, compared with 5715 the previous year, the improved Ishan type has now almost completely replaced the old indigenous type. The Northern Provinces exported 49,793 bales, as against 50,022 in 1935.

New Marketing Rules

New marketing regulations, designed primarily for the improvement of grading and marketing, were in operation for the first time, and already benefits were seen. A far bigger proportion of first-grade was marketed free from the troublesome intermixing of early years; and farmers, displacing the numerous middlemen, presented their own cotton for examination, which in most cases was so well graded that few rejections were necessary.

Kenya's production rose from 8774 bales in 1935 to 15,636 last year, and the 14,538 bales exported were valued at £149,789. Japan and China took 7571 bales, India 3091 and the United Kingdom 3074 bales.

Tanganyika's production increased by 5000 bales to 63,428 bales, and only 10 per cent was non-native production. Owing to excessive rainfall, cold weather, disease, and pests, Nyasaland's exports dropped from 20,485 bales to 13,200.

In the Union of South Africa production fell from 2967 bales to 1982. Northern Rhodesia contributed no bales and Southern Rhodesia's production only reached 329 bales.

The amount ginned in the 1935-36 season in the Sudan, 251,725 bales, included 215,180 bales of irrigated Sakellaridis, 14,692 irrigated American, and 21,853 bales of rain-grown American.

Jump in Uganda's Exports

Uganda's exports of 321,348 bales were valued at £3,326,879 or nearly £400,000 more than in any of the preceding five years. The area planted was 1,366,974 acres, an increase of 180,000 acres as compared with 1935. India took 162,350 bales. Japan and China 115,565 bales and the United Kingdom 28,788 bales. Of the 85,762 tons of cotton seed exported the United Kingdom took 78,200 tons.

The report states that the outstanding features of last year were the rise in the price of most commodities, including, but by no means confined to, metals, wool, rubber, etcetera, and prosperity in the basic heavy industries, embracing iron, steel, engineering and electrical, and a consesuent reduction in unemployment.

In contrast with the position of nearly every other commodity, cotton has shown little tendency to follow any extreme course, the restraining influence being the ever-present possibility of the release of the controlled cotton held by the Government of the United States of America and the increased supplies of outside growths, Empire and other, which appear adequate to meet demands.

It is perhaps all to the good, it is pointed out, that such a contingency and supply should overhang the market, and whatever may be the view taken of the United States Control Board, it must be acknowledged that its action has had a steadying influence on the course of prices.

Gold Production Up Sharply in 4 Months

By the Associated Press

New York

A continuation in the upward trend of world gold production was evidenced in a gain for the first four months of this year in world output, excluding Russia, of 712,000 ounces over the comparable period last year, as reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Production increased to 9,471,000 ounces from 8,759,000 in the same months last year. In April output totaled 2,372,000 compared with 2,424,000 in March and 2,236,000 in April, 1936.

Higher prices for the yellow metal together with lower commodity prices have nearly doubled world output in ounces since 1929.

Power Output Up 10.9 P. C. Above '36

NEW YORK, (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended June 5 was 2,131,092,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

This was a decrease of 3.5 per cent from the previous week's figure of 2,206,713,000 kilowatt hours, but an increase of 10.9 per cent over the same week last year.

The institute's report showed the following percentage increases in major geographic regions New England 5.4, Middle Atlantic 10.8, Central Industrial 10.3, West Central 6.8, Southern States 19.3, Rocky Mountains 27.4, Pacific Coast 7.5.

New England Power Shows Big Gain in Net Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—New England Power Association reported for the first four months of 1937 a balance of $9688 after charges, but before federal surtax, equal to $1.02 a common share. This compared with $443,222, or 47 cents a share, in the like 1936 period.

The company, a holding unit of International Hydro-electric System, has properties in Massachusetts Vermont and Rhode Island.

F. D. Comerford, chairman, said floods resulted in loss of revenue to subsidiaries, which with increased operating and maintenance expenses reduced net about $250,000. Bank loans, incurred to retire previous indebtedness, were cut $500,000 to $1,750,000 since the year end, he said.

Industry Shows Largest Gain In Electricity Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although electricity is going into more homes—both rural and urban—the newest and heaviest demands for electric power come from industry, it is learned as some 1400 engineers, utility executives, and operating company officials attended the annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute here recently.

Chemical and textile mills in the South, steel mills in Pennsylvania and Indiana, paper mills in New England and other firms throughout the country like the automobile accessories factories, cement plants, and rubber companies are calling for more electric power, it was reported. It was estimated that the increase in 1936 was 18 per cent.

Capacity on the Increase

Unsettled labor conditions, strikes, rise in wages, as well as increased production have all contributed to this new situation in the major industries, it was pointed out. As wages go up and labor conditions continue unsettled, industrialists are turning more and more to electrically operated machinery, it was explained. The load is growing so fast in industrial plants, it was said, that most companies are putting in additional generating capacity.

At the final session of the conference awards were made. The Charles A. Coffin Medal, most coveted of all awards for which electric light and power companies can compete, was given to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., for "a distinguished contribution to the development of electric light and power for the convenience of the public and the benefit of industry." The company had reported rate reductions during the year which are expected to save customers $8,376,600 annually, and is reporting even greater reductions.

The New Orleans Public Service, Inc., of New Orleans, La., was awarded the Augustus D. Curtis Award for the advancement of artificial illumination of commercial and public buildings. The George A. Hughes Award went to the Utah Power & Light Company.

Elections resulted in the return of Charles W. Kellogg of the Engineers Public Service Company of New York as president. William E. Mitchell of the Georgia Power Company was named the newly elected vice-president to serve with three others already on the official list. Oscar W. Fogg of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York was elected to the board of trustees for the term ending in 1940.

During the sessions various developments in the electric power field were enumerated. The gradual decrease in rates, increase in rural electrification, more construction of illuminated highways for night driving, the introduction of more appliances in homes, including air conditioning, were some of the outstanding advances recorded.

Difficult to Finance

"Our main difficulty is not so much trouble in selling electric refrigerators, ranges and more lamps as it is in getting new and additional money to build plants, transmission lines and distribution lines to supply the load," declared Bernard F. Weadock, vice-president and director of the Edison Electric Institute. "The threat of government competition and ownership is making it difficult to raise money on good terms."

Construction expenditures by the power industry were estimated as $475,000,000 in 1937 compared with $290,000,000 in 1936.

The president of the institute, Charles W. Kellogg, told the delegates that government propaganda had magnified the power issues out of all proportion to its relative economic importance. Although charges had been made by federal agencies against the electric utility companies, Mr. Kellogg declared that the electric bill is about 2 per cent of the average family budget, while taxes are about 14 times as large an item.

Analyzing the facts concerning the price of electricity to the average home in the United States today, Frank A. Newton, of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, said in an interview that there are about 21,000,000 domestic users of electricity at the present time. The average bill paid for electricity by these families was $33.72 for the entire year, about 9 cents per day per family.

Electricity Cheaper

"The cost of living in the United States has increased 44 per cent since 1913," said Mr. Newton, "while the price of electricity for the average home has decreased 46 per cent. During the depression the electric utilities reduced the price of domestic electricity, which, in 1929, was 6.3 cents per kilowatt hour and now is less than 4.7 cents per kilowatt hour. The cost of government today, per family, amounts to over 14 times the average family's entire bill for electricity."

Mr. Newton also analyzed the TVA rates of electricity to the consumer. The low rates are made possible, he said, by the fact that the greater cost of the dams is charged against flood control and other than power purposes; second, that TVA pays no interest on the money invested by the Government; third, TVA pays but a fraction of the taxes imposed upon the private companies; fourth, the TVA makes an inadequate allowance for depreciation; fifth, the municipalities desiring to purchase electricity wholesale from the TVA have been offered grants from the Federal Government equivalent to 45 per cent of the cost of such municipal plant, never to be repaid and upon which there are no interest charges.

Arms' Costs Give Momentum To Inflation Trend in Japan

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Viewed from the financial standpoint, Japan might be compared to a man descending a mountain, who, after easily negotiating a gentle downward slope, begins to slide down a steeper place at an accelerated pace. It is a serious question whether the downward slide can be checked and moderated or whether it will go plunging on, gathering momentum, into the abyss of uncontrollable inflation. Wholesale and retail price index figures, ordinarily regarded as the dull stuff of special economic reports, are being raised to the status of first-page news, as it is being increasingly realized that the national financial equilibrium is in jeopardy.

Part of the rising price tendency in Japan is, of course, attributable to the world-wide increase in the prices of minerals, raw materials and agricultural products. But another part is just as certainly due to the sharp increase in budgetary expenditures during the present year and to the large outlay for military and naval expenditures.

Larger Budget

Japan's budget for the fiscal year 1937-38 (the Japanese fiscal year runs from April to April), after several disputes, compromises and changes, was fixed at the sum of 2,872,000,000 yen, an increase of about 560,000,000 yen over 1936-1937. By comparison with 1931-1932 the budget has almost doubled, while military and naval expenditures have increased more than threefold, from 454,600,000 yen to 1,411,000,000 yen. The proportion of the budget which is earmarked for defense purposes has risen from 31 per cent to 49 per cent.

Budgetary unbalance has been the price of Manchoukuo and of the increased armament expenditures which Japan has regarded as essential to the maintenance of its self-asserted role as "the stabilizing force in East Asia." Since 1931-1932 no Japanese Finance Minister has been able to make both ends meet without recourse to borrowing, which in some cases has provided about a third of the state revenue.

The estimates for 1937-38, for instance, call for the flotation of new loans to the amount of 965,400,000 yen. These so-called red-ink bonds are taken up by the Bank of Japan and, to a lesser extent, by the Deposits Bureau of the Treasury, an institution which administers Post Office savings and thus has funds available for investment in government securities.

The Bank of Japan, by open market operations, disposes of its holdings to commercial and savings banks, to insurance companies and to brokers.

Living Costs Rise

For several years the absorption of new bonds proceeded quite smoothly. There was a gradual rise in the cost of living; but it was not so sharp as to inspire widespread demands for wage increases, especially in Japan, where labor is very imperfectly organized. Japan's exporters were placed in a very favorable position.

Thanks to the drastic devaluation of the currency (the yen is worth only about a third of its former value in gold) they were able to realize much larger sums in yen from sales abroad without raising their prices; and until very recently the trend of wages has been downward rather than upward.

But during the last few months the gentle inflationary trend has changed into a much steeper incline. The retail price index, which had only risen from 129.6 to 157.6 between October, 1931, and July, 1936, leaped up to 171.9 by April, 1937, an increase of 9 per cent in nine months. The wholesale index in March, 1937, was 25 per cent higher than it had been a year earlier.

Faced with this sharp increase in the cost of living, Japanese labor began to show distinct signs of impatience. Strikes, accompanied by demands for wage increases ranging from 10 to 30 per cent, multiplied. The Government took various steps to cope with the situation. The tariff on imported iron and steel was abolished. The strictest economy in the use of these materials was prescribed. A commission has been set up with a view to controlling prices.

Inflation Gone Far

But it remains an open problem whether the inflationary trend can be reversed after it has gone so far. Something like the spiral all-around rise in wages, costs and prices which pessimists have been foreseeing for some years has actually started. The army and navy, after obtaining record appropriations and a record share of the national budget see their objectives balked by higher prices of essential raw materials and higher wages which must be paid. This means that still larger expenditures will be demanded, in all probability for 1938-39; the budget for that year will almost certainly exceed 3,000,000,000 yen. But this will probably cause still higher prices, with wages and salaries rising in proportion unless drastic measures of control of some kind are enforced.

The whole logic of the present situation seems to point to an extension of state control over industry and foreign trade. A measure which will probably go into effect within the fairly near future is rationing of imports through a licensing system. There will be an effort to cut down avoidable imports most rigorously and to establish a priority system for all purchases abroad, with army and navy requirements and essential raw materials receiving first consideration.

Big Commodity Price Upturn Seen If Gold Call Becomes Normal

ITHACA, N. Y., (AP)—A 50 per cent rise in commodity prices if the demand for gold returns to normal was envisaged by Prof. Frank A. Pearson, Cornell University economist and one time New Deal monetary adviser.

"The cumulative effect of a gradual decline in the hoarding demand for gold, decreased industrial use and increasing production will ultimately result in a striking reduction in the demand for gold," he wrote in "Farm Economics," a Cornell publication.

Prof. Pearson, known for his studies of the relationship between gold and commodity prices, added:

"If the demand returns to normal, and the supply does not change materially, prices of at least 100 to 110 may be expected. Since the world price level is now about 75, prices may be expected to rise 30 to 50 per cent," he added.

Bargain for Finland In Paying War Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Finland is getting a bargain in its war debt this June.

By watching closely the market quotations on United States Treasury notes, the Helsingfors government is saving something over $4000 on the $163,143 debt installment due next Tuesday.

Finland, like other war debtors (if there were any other debtors who pay their war debts), is permitted to turn in Treasury notes at 100 cents on the dollar. Recently the Treasury 2½ per cent notes dropped to as low as 96.6 cents on the dollar. The Finnish representatives snapped up $144,000 worth of the notes.

The purchase gave them nearly enough to pay the whole debt installment on June 15, and the remainder will be paid in cash. Usually, Finland pays in cash. This was the first time, officials said, they had been able to pick up Treasury notes at the right time at a discount.

Sees Sufficient U. S. Pulp Supply With South's Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The rise of new pulp mills in the South will soon make the United States independent of foreign supplies of kraft pulp, according to Harold R. Murdock, research director of the pulp divisions of the Champion Paper and Fibre Company.

Forseeing a "new era for chemistry in the South's wood pulp industry," Mr. Murdock warned that further southern expansion of the industry depends upon the ability of southern pine to meet foreign competition in sulphite pulps.

Strikes Not Causing Any Further Decline In Steel Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—No further reduction in the total volume of steel ingot output has been caused by the strikes at plants of three major steel companies, according to Iron Age. On the contrary, says the report, there have been gains at some unaffected plants, bringing the estimated average for the country to 78 per cent, a slight rise over last week. At Youngstown the rate remains at 45 per cent, and Chicago is unchanged at 63 per cent, but a rise of one point has occurred in the Cleveland-Lorain district, and there have been gains also in the South, in southern Ohio and at St. Louis. The Buffalo district is virtually unaffected by strike.

"Only a negligible amount of business has been switched from strike-affected companies to those that are operating," the review stated, "indicating consumers have ample stocks for the present and are not being seriously inconvenienced. If the strikes last another two or three weeks, this situation undoubtedly will change.

"Meanwhile, incoming business in general is declining this month. While May volume for most companies represented a fairly large percentage of shipments, the trend so far in June has been more sharply downward, orders in the aggregate having been smaller in the first week of this month than in the same period of May.

"The scrap market reflects the strike situation in a further sharp decline at Chicago, amounting to $1 a ton on some grades, bringing the Iron Age composite price down to $17.42, the low point of the year thus far and the lowest since mid-December, 1936."

Baltimore & Ohio Loadings

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported total carloadings in May at 229,486, an increase of 29,050 cars over the 200,346 loaded the same month last year.

'Fair Trade' Laws Seen Adverse To Public's Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—The state-legislated blanket of price maintenance or "fair trade" laws extending over 40 states was criticized as an active threat to consumer purchasing power by Ralph I. Straus, secretary of R. H. Macy & Co. In proof of this assertion, he said that prices on 1497 branded items that have been price-fixed by these laws have increased 21.5 per cent over their previous prices in Macy's. Mr. Straus made these assertions to the Drug Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade.

These laws, which permit the manufacturer to set a minimum price at which all retailers must sell his products have given the business world one of its most hotly contested issues, as was evidenced by the vigor with which both sides were espoused at this meeting.

To the claims that these laws would raise prices, Mr. Straus replied that they have already raised prices, and he named specific articles upon which price increases ranged from 8 per cent to 24 per cent.

Not "Fair Trade" Laws

The Macy Company has galvanized the business world by vigorously combating price-fixed national brands by means of their own privately manufactured products. Mr. Straus, alluding to a movement under way to fix the prices on these private brands, asserted that this would introduce far-reaching price regulation by the Federal Government. Mr. Straus contended that labor and the consumer were opposed to these "fair trade" laws from the start and that only pressure from liquor, drug and affiliated interests made enactment possible. Even this pressure would not have availed, according to him, if the bills had been properly named. Mr. Straus contends that they should have been called "price fixing" rather than fair trade bills.

Support for the laws was voiced by William A. Hollingsworth, president of the Retail Tobacco Association of America, Inc.; Hugo Mock, counsel for the Toilet Goods Association; George Gottesman, president of the Brooklyn Retail Pharmacists Association, and Crichton Clarke, counsel for the American Booksellers Association.

Mr. Hollingworth argued that the price maintenance laws have helped preserve the small business man against price cutting competitors. Mr. Mock asserted that the large distributors could have averted these measures if they had played fair with the manufacturer by refraining from cutting the price of trade marked goods to the detriment of the producer's good will in his product.

Must Keep Good Will

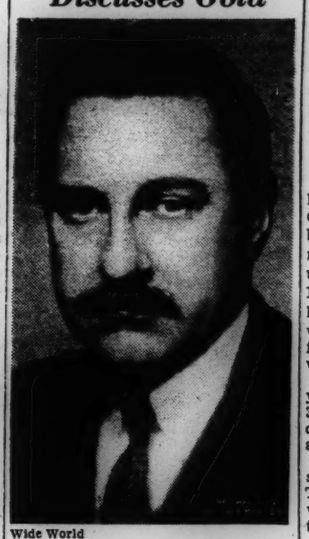
Mr. Straus replied that the retailers also have a good will to maintain and that this cannot be done by raising prices to the consumer. He also argued that these laws permit the manufacturers, who account for only half the costs of an article, to set the entire price of the product. This, according to him makes no allowance for differences in distributive costs, which vary greatly. The distributor, who, throug efficient practices, keeps his cost of doing business to 20 per cent, must charge the same minimum price as the less efficient distributor who cannot get his costs below 35 per cent, he indicated. The ultimate consumer was seen as the ultimate loser.

The basic excuse for fair trade laws is the elimination of the "loss leader," or the product sold below cost to attract trade. Opponents of the law contend that it is possible to eliminate "loss leaders" without permitting manufacturers to freeze the whole structure of prices. The President sidetracked the Miller-Tydings bill, which would have made price maintenance agreements binding in interstate commerce.

Pennsylvania Oil Price Raised

PITTSBURGH—South Penn Oil Company announced an advance of 15 cents a barrel in all grades of Pennsylvania crude oil, effective today. The new prices are $2.57 in southwest Pennsylvania pipe lines, $2.52 in Eureka lines and $2.37 in Buckeye lines. Bradford district and Alleghany district crude has been advanced 15 cents a barrel to $2.82. Corning crude oil remains unchanged at $1.42.

Discusses Gold



Wide World

Winthrop W. Aldrich
Chairman of the Chase National Bank, New York

Gold Problem Is One For Government, Not Banks, Says Aldrich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Commenting on the influx of gold into the United States, Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, said: "It is all in the hands of the Government and should not be talked about outside. It is a very delicate situation."

Mr. Aldrich just returned from a five-weeks trip to Europe. He said he had very much confidence in President Roosevelt's judgment on international currency and added:

"The Government has really taken the problem out of the hands of the bankers and there is nothing that we can do about it, except to co-operate with France and Great Britain. My general opinion is that it is a Government problem and we should have confidence in our Government."

The United States should take no step in the gold situation without the full co-operation of England, Mr. Aldrich said.

Another passenger on the Bremen was Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, who said he had been to Paris to attend the opening of the 1937 exposition, of which he is Commissioner General for the United States.

Mr. Watson said currentearnings and gross business of his company were "greater than for any like period in the company's history."

Cornelius F. Kelly, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, who also returned on the Bremen, said the increase in copper exports was not due primarily to the war scares and the Spanish war, but to a higher commercial use and "plant expansion."

Piano Trade Seen Best in 12 Years By Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 130,000 pianos will be sold this year by producers according to estimates made by makers submitted at the annual meeting of the National Piano Manufacturers Association of America, Inc. held at the Hotel New Yorker here. This was said to be the largest volume of business in 12 years either from the standpoint of dollar or unit volume.

In the first four months of the year, it was pointed out, sales were 33.8 per cent above last year, 88.2 per cent ahead of 1935 and 387.6 per cent above the 1933 level.

Fully 65 per cent of this year's sales will be uprights, it was stated. The rapid revival of their industry was commented on by manufacturers who pointed out that in 1933 sales fell to 7 per cent of the 1924 total and began to revive the next year. They expect that gains will continue for some years to come and eventually settle at a high level.

Marked preference for the upright piano, or "vertical" as the trade now prefers to describe it, has been shown by the public since the introduction of the small instrument, W. A. Mennie, secretary of the organization, said. He stated that six years ago grand pianos constituted 61.9 per cent of sales with uprights taking the balance. At present uprights represent 67.5 per cent of all sales.

The rapid decline of piano sales from 1924 until 1933 was due to the introduction of the radio, Mr. Mennie said. Since then radio has had the opposite effect and re-awakened consumer interest in all types of musical instruments. Even the player piano, which has been considered a "dead number" for some years, is beginning to revive on a small scale and at least two companies are now producing such instruments.

Officers of the association were re-elected at the election held in conjunction with the meeting. They included L. P. Bull, vice-president of the Story & Clark Piano Company, Chicago, president; C. Albert Jacob Jr., vice-president of the Mathushek Piano Manufacturing Company of this city, vice-president; Eugene A. Schmitt, vice-president of Hardman Peck & Co., treasurer, and W. A. Mennie, secretary.

ACCOUNTANT WITH 14 YEARS' EXPERIENCE SEEKS NEW CONNECTION . . . . .

Now in charge of the accounting departments two large mortgage guarantee and title companies. Thoroughly experienced in the banking, real estate and building and loan field.

Has made all reports required by the Banking and Insurance Dept. of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as well as all Federal and State tax reports.

Specialized in higher accounting, investment accounting, and cost accounting at the University of Pittsburgh, and can adapt this experience to any business needing a thorough accountant. Unmarried girl. Best references, including present employer.

REPLY TO BOX M-3
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
418 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sound Insurance Is Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

112 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

• BANK BY MAIL •
Let your
SAVINGS EARN 3%
in an institution where every account is
INSURED UP TO $5000
by the
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.
We offer
INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES in sums of $100. each, on which interest is paid in cash semi-annually, or—
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS in any amount at regular or irregular intervals of deposit, on which interest is compounded semi-annually and allowed to accumulate.
NO LIMIT IN AMOUNT OF SAVINGS
Trust or association funds are also insured.
Brookline Federal Savings and Loan Association
1299 Beacon Street Brookline, Mass.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15
Money Available for
HOME MORTGAGES

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street
RALPH LOWELL, *Resident Partner*

Announcing—
a greater service to
INVESTORS

Four years ago, Babson's Reports broke all precedents with the announcement of a Supervised Investment Service for $120 a year. In taking that forward step, we accepted a fact well known to every seasoned investor.

It is utterly impossible for anybody to supervise successfully *all* securities. That was why we focused our efforts on certain issues which offered the real opportunities.

The practical results of such concentration have been impressive. For example, in a test period covering 26 months, THE BABSON RECOMMENDED STOCKS ROSE IN MARKET VALUE OVER 119%, WHILE THE DOW-JONES COMPOSITE AVERAGE ADVANCED ONLY 84%.

Based on four years of successful experience, we have extended our supervision to a somewhat larger list of securities. This means an even more comprehensive service to you as an investor.

The list of securities we are now watching includes at present about three hundred issues. These stocks and bonds are well diversified. They are under constant supervision. They represent the market's real income-producers and profit-makers.

When you subscribe to Babson's Reports, fully half of your holdings undoubtedly will be on our List, — unless you are over-concentrated in Government, municipal, real estate, bank, insurance, or local securities. (In that case your portfolio *needs* revision.)

Hence, with a few changes, the majority of your stocks and bonds will come within our List and receive our constant supervision.

To increase and protect your income and profits is the purpose of Babson's Reports. In the thirty-three years this organization has been serving investors, improvements have been continuous. Clients have benefitted steadily.

Today's enlarged Supervised Service constitutes still another forward stride. Let us show you how it fits your personal needs and how it can relieve you of investment worries and burdens.

For Full Particulars
Write or Wire
Babson's Reports
Babson Park, Massachusetts

Without charge or obligation send bulletin of full particulars of your new service for investors, showing how it fits into my personal needs.

Name.....
Address.....
.....
Div. 22-162

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	850,000
Previous day	897,900
1937 vol. to date	217,291,584
1936 vol. to date	245,776,279

Some Stocks Up But Market Is Generally Lower

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Widening of strike areas cast a blanket over a quiet and uneven stock market today.

Except for specialties and shipbuilding issues which displayed moderate power on the upside, the list drifted fractions to a point or so lower.

Trading ran at the rate of about 650,000 shares for the full session.

Good performers most of the time were United States Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Spiegel, Coca-Cola, Champion Paper, Procter & Gamble, Celanese, Pennsylvania, Santa Fe, Cerro de Pasco, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Inspiration Copper, American Telephone and Consolidated Edison.

Lacking energy were Chrysler, Woolworth, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, General Electric, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, and Northern Pacific.

Confronted with a strike in subsidiary plants of General Motors, the stock bumped to a new low for the year.

The recapitalization plan for Wheeling Steel Corporation stimulated a brisk call for the stock. A sharp drop in New York Steam $7 preferred indicated Wall Street's reaction to the New York State Public Service Commission's ruling. The body denied permission for a Consolidated Edison-New York Steam exchange of shares.

Bond Prices Improve

The bond market improved a little today without benefit of important trading.

A considerable number of corporate loans were taken by bidders at fractionally higher prices, with gains distributed about equally between the low yield and speculative groups.

U. S. Governments trended unevenly in a close range. At midday a few losses of 1-32d to 3-32ds were balanced by some gains of minor extent.

American Telephone 3¼s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Hiram Walker 4¼s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Pure Oil 4¼s, Union Pacific 3½s, U. S. Rubber 5s. and New York Central 4s were holding moderate advances at midday.

International Paper 5s slid off about a point on small trades, and Central Railroad of New Jersey 5s of 1987, a weak feature in recent sessions, yielded fractionally.

Foreign loans were mixed. Italian 7s climbed about 1½, while Japanese issues reacted following a good rise yesterday.

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—The Curb market rambled today in light trading.

Niagara Hudson Power and Standard Power & Light advanced a little while American Gas & Electric and United Gas declined. Pittsburgh Plate Glass, selling ex-dividend, rose about 2 in the late trading.

North American Rayon "A" and Niles-Bement-Pond also scored good gains. Lower were Pantepec Oil, Technicolor, Gulf Oil and International Petroleum.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call Loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼ - 44¼c
Bar silver	45c	45c	

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛
90 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛
3 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛
6 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛
Short bills	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛
Bar silver	20¼d	20¼d			20d
Bar Gold	140s 6½d	140s 7d			138s 9d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	8
Budapest	6		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93⅛	$4.93⅜	$4.2397
Cables	4.93⅞	4.93⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0445	.0445	§
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2285	.2283	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4006	.4002	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5495	§
Sweden—krona	.2546	.2544	.4537
Norway—krone	.2481	.2479	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2204	.2203	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.1267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'sl'a—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1897	.1897	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0448	.0448	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.3055	.3050	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0665	.0665	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0395	.0395	.3060
Peru—sol	.2550	.2550	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5800‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2875	.2876	.8440
India—rupee	.3728	.3726	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3044	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5800	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity unchanged; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	46½	46½	46½	Jun 4
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	75	74	74	+ ½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
36⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	24½	22½	22½	Jun 7
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Jun 5
4⅜	2⅛	Advance Rume	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	12	71⅞	70½	70½	— ¾
5¼	3¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅝	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	36	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	44½	44½	44½	Jun 4
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	46	44	44	— ½
59	43⅛	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	43½	43⅛	43⅛	Jun 8
52½	35	Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	Jun 4
45⅝	31¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	3	35	34½	34½	— ½
27⅞	19	Allen Industr (1)	1	19	19	19	
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	228	228	228	
33¾	21⅜	Allied Mills (2g)	1	22½	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	
85	75	Allied St pf (5)	5	76	75	75	Jun 8
63½	57	Allis Ch Mfg (1g)	16	62⅛	61⅛	61¾	— ¼
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	2.	M'y 25
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun 8
5¼	3¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	Jun 4
114⅛	90	Amerada (3)	3	94	93	94	Jun 8
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Jun 5
41¾	21½	Am Bank Note (⅓g)	*2	23	22½	22½	— ½
80¾	37⅛	Am Brake Shoe (2)	3	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
121	95⅛	Am Can (4a)	4	97	97	97	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156½	156½	156½	Jun 8
71	50¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	3	55⅝	55	55	—1
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Jun 8
32⅜	30¼	Am Ch & Chl n (½g)	*26	32	31	31	+ ⅛
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	Jun 7
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
30¾	22⅜	Am Coml Alco	3	23	23	23	— ⅜
33⅜	25¼	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	3	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	6	8½	8½	8½	
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	10	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	— ¼
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	4	40	40	40	Jun 3
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	4	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jun 8
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	17	16½	16½	Jun 7
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	5	7½	7¼	7¼	
55⅜	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	*1	39½	39½	39½	Jun 7
52⅜	42	Am Hom Prod (2.40)	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ½
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	12	47	46	46½	— ⅜
125	107	Am Loco pf	2	110¼	110	110	Jun 8
29¾	20¼	Am M & Fdy (½g)		20¼	20	20¼	— ½
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.45g)	*10	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
68¾	45½	Am Met (¾g)	5	50¾	50½	50½	— ½
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun 3
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Li	17	8¾	8½	8½	
87¼	8.	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	59	59	59	Jun 8
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	5	48	47¼	47¼	—1½
29½	20¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	40	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	34	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ½
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	*2	29	29	29	— ½
29	22¼	Am Seating	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 8
105⅜	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	48	90⅞	89	89½	—1¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	
67½	56⅛	Am Snuff (3a)	*5	57	57	5	+ ¼
72¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	42	57⅞	56¼	57¼	+ ½
26½	17	Am Stores (2)	7	17⅜	16½	16½	— ⅜
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	44	44	44	Jun 7
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126½	126½	126½	+1
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun 7
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	168¾	168½	168¾	+ ¾
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	9	77¾	77	77	— ½
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	10	77¾	77	77	— ½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	*1	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ¼
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	17	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
107	94	Am W W 1 of (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8⅝	Am Woolen	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun 8
19	10¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	1	61	61	61	Jun 8
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L&S	14	12⅞	12½	12¾	
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	57	56	56	Jun 7
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	114	55¼	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅜
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
28	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	9	22¾	22	22	— ½
37½	20½	Andes Cop	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¾
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8	8	8	Jun 7
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	41	41	41	Jun 2
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	11	108½	108½	108½	+1
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	24	11¾	11⅜	11½	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	*1	93½	93½	93½	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	105	105	105	M'y 27
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	2	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
16¼	11½	Arnold-Const (¾g)	3	12¼	12½	12⅜	Jun 8
17⅜	10	Artloom	1	10½	10½	10½	
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	15	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+ ¾
101	89½	Asd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	89½	89½	89½	Jun 3
125	112	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49¾	Asso Invest (3)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52¾	+1⅜
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	29	84½	83¼	83½	+ ½
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	4	99½	99¼	99½	+ ⅛
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	32	52⅜	51¼	52⅛	+1⅜
29	18	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jun 3
44	30	Atl G & W In pf	1	30	30	30	
3⅞	2⅜	Atl Refin (1)	11	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ¼
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Jun 8
18½	15⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	13	15¼	15¼	15¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	73	73	73	Jun 8
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 4
36⅜	21½	Auburn Auto	3	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6	Aust Nich	1	6	6	6	
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼

—B—

11¼	5⅜	Baldwin Loc	13	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Baldwin Loc asd	4	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
120	82	Baldwin Loc pf	1	93	93	93	+7
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	2	93¼	93	93	+ ¼
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	29	31¼	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	38⅝	35½	38½	+ ¼
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	Jun 7
33⅜	20⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	4	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
32	23¼	Barker Bros	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jun 8
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (.1)	47	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
20¼	11¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1¼g)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 1
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	109½	109½	109½	Jun 8
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	4	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
87	34	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'y 18
30½	19½	Bendix Aviat (½g)	12	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
62¾	48	Best & Co (2½a)	1	49	49	48	+ ½
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	37	87	85⅝	86	+ ½
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	4	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
129½	113¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	114	114	114	
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	54	54	54	Jun 5
38	24½	Black & Deck (¾g)	2	29⅝	29	29	+ ⅛
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	3	24½	24½	24½	
49¾	31⅜	Boeing Airpl	28	35¼	34⅜	34⅜	— ¾
48⅜	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	5	42½	42½	42½	
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	19	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	17	46⅜	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅜
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	6	11½	11½	11½	Jun 7
4½	2	Botany C M A	3	2	2	2	Jun 8
23¼	16	Bridgep't Br (.40g)	19	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
59¾	41	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	9	46	45¼	45¼	— ¾
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)		46	46½	46½	+1¼
57	31	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅜
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
18½	16½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17	16½	16½	Jun 7
53	21	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	10	23⅜	22⅞	23	
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	1	67⅝	37⅝	67⅜	+ ⅝
52¾	28⅝	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	9	28⅞	28	28	— ⅛
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y 28
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	8	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
45⅛	31	Bullard Co (½g)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¾
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	15	57	56	56½	+ ½
35⅝	25⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	2	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	98	5⅛	4⅛	4¾	— ⅜
30	15	Bush T 7% deb	12	19½	15	16	—5
18¼	13½	Butler Bros. (.60)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
36⅛	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jun 8
9¼	2½	Butte Cop & Z	3	5⅛	5½	5½	
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	3	29	29	29	Jun 8

—C—

48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
50¾	30	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (⅝g)	6	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
37⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	2	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	37	30⅛	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	11	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
61½	44	Cann Mills (½g)		44	44	44	Jun 8
18½	14½	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun 7
45	38½	Carpenter Stl (.35g)	3	34½	34½	34½	Jun 8
9½	7	Carriers & G (.10g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	Jun 8
176½	138	Case (J I)	3	174	173	173½	— ½
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	5	94	93½	93¾	+ ½
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	94	40⅞	39⅞	40	— ¼
114	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	115	115	115	+1
48¾	36½	Celotex (.40g)	13	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	33	33	33	— ½
12⅝	7½	Cent Fdy	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	± ⅛
41¾	18	Cent R R NJ	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	Jun 4
14½	10	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10	10	10	Jun 4
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	9	69½	69	69	
23⅝	14½	Certain-teed	7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
80½	55½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	23	62¾	59¼	62½	+3⅜
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun 4
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	46	59	58⅛	58½	+ ⅛
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun 1
90½	77	Ches Corp (3)	5	79¼	79	79	— ¼
43¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
13½	6⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	12	9	8	8	—1
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	2	12½	12¼	12¼	
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 8
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun 8
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	1	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
7¼	4¼	Chi M St P & P pf	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
33	21	Chi Pneu T	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
70½	55	Chi Pneu T pf (⅜g)	1	56	56	56	Jun 7
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	5⅝	5¼	5¼	Jun 8
10⅛	5⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	2	6	6	6	
27½	16	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	16	16	16	Jun 8
22⅛	15⅞	Chick Cot Oil	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
15⅞	13½	Childs Co	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 8
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	21	112⅜	110¾	111	—1⅜
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	7	City Stores	5	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅛
40¼	32⅛	Clark Equip (1.60)	10	39	38½	38½	— ⅜
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	2	42	42	42	Jun 8
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	7	92¾	91	92	Jun 4
170⅛	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	6	164	162½	164	+2½
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	+1
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	17	20½	20	20¼	+ ¼
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Jun 8
62¾	50	Coll & Aik (2a)	2	52⅜	52	52	— ½
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	10	35	34	34½	+ ¾
20⅞	11½	Colum G&E (.20g)	20	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
108	84½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	83½	83½	83½	—1
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	4	33½	33	33	
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	42	42	42	Jun 2
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	116¾	116½	116¾	Jun 5
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	*1	62	62	62	— ½
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¾)	2	106	106	106	Jun 3
80⅛	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	67⅛	66	66¼	— ¾
130	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	106⅛	106	106	
21¼	13½	Coml Solv (.60)	21	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Comwith & Sou	29	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	54	54	54	
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	— ⅜
45⅛	35¾	Congoleum-N (2)	4	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅜
19¼	14⅛	Congress Cig	1	14⅜	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11⅛	Consol Cigar	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	3	10¾	10¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal Issues Off—Corporate Bonds Firm—Curb Is Narrow •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Norris Bill Will TVAize the U. S., Says Utility Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Norris National Resources bill introduced in the Senate recently is patently a plan to TVAize the nation, according to Philip H. Gadsden, chairman of the Committee of Utility Executives.

Mr. Gadsden said that a thorough study of the economic, political and social consequences of so grave an adventure should be undertaken by Congressional hearing. The utility executive gave the following criticisms:

1. This is the fourth of a series of federal legislative acts designed first to weaken the credit, then to impair the efficiency and lastly to destroy the private electric industry. The first three steps were:

(a) Creation of TVA in May, 1933 ostensibly for the purpose of improving navigation and flood control on the Tennessee River but, as events have proved, actually to create a publicly owned hydroelectric power system; this system, it was alleged, was for the purpose of creating a laboratory "yardstick" to test efficiency of private management and fairness of electric rates;

(b) The "employment relief" policy of making gifts of 30 per cent—now 45 per cent—and loans at 4 per cent now to municipalities for building competing publicly-owned electric plants;

(c) The Holding Company Act, theoretically for the regulation of utility holding companies but with the actual effect—because of its "death sentence"—of so weakening the top company in efficiency and financial strength as to render its operating units more vulnerable to publicly owned competition.

The new Norris bill follows the pattern of these events in logical sequence. It further develops the broad outline of a plan to destroy and displace the private industry by subsidized competition. It is directed wholly against the operating companies. They are the ones that are now to receive attention.

2. The mere introduction of such a measure by the nation's most successful and most outstanding advocate of public ownership will weaken the credit and discourage improvement and expansion in the private field already retarded due to current harassments.

3. Federal raids on the territories of integrated utility systems preempting heavy load territories by means of cheap subsidized rates will so impair the efficiency and credit of companies in the remaining "lean" territories as to render them easy prey to local public ownership movements, forcing their disposal at bargain sale prices.

4. Elimination of private ownership in the utility industry would create a vacuum of $250,000,000 in taxes, local and national. Any lowered electric rates would be offset by higher taxes plus additional tax costs from inefficiency of management by politicians. To accomplish this end untold billions of federal money must be expended in duplication of already existing facilities. In contrast, the private utility industry in a sense is already a form of public ownership under which, without making any contribution as to management and service and without sharing any of the risk of loss, Government enjoys a tax revenue equal to that of the stockholders, and a degree of control and regulation elsewhere reserved to ownership.

5. The pretense that the purpose of TVA was merely to serve as a yardstick demonstration of reasonable rates must now be abandoned.

6. Such a measure would place the 250,000 employees of the utility industry at the mercy of politicians for their jobs.

7. The electric power industry in 1936 consumed 42,000,000 tons of coal. One ton of coal is authoritatively stated to represent one day's work directly or indirectly employed in the production and distribution of coal, so that 42,000,000 tons which this industry consumes represents 42,000,000 man-days of employment. The water power system contemplated in the President's message and under Senator Norris' bill, will use no coal, will displace a large percentage of those directly and indirectly dependent upon the coal industry.

8. If there is danger to society in vast accumulations of wealth and power as is alleged against utility holding companies the danger is even greater if control of the entire industry is collected into the hands of ambitious politicians.

It is axiomatic that the mistakes and sins of capitalism are self-liquidating under the natural operation of economic laws. It is equally axiomatic that the sins and mistakes of bureaucracy and politicians are self-perpetuating.

9. Ultimate total costs of this scheme should be carefully explored in the light of past experience in previous and current adventures in the field of competition with private enterprise. The original TVA Act called for an investment of $100,000,000, half of which was to have been "self-liquidating" bonds, backed by federal credit. Today Congress is virtually committed to the expenditure of five times that amount, and the end is not yet.

10. Many million of American citizens, who in good faith invested their savings in a government regulated and controlled industry, must be ruthlessly punished by the Government they support. Their crime has been thrift and their punishment is that their savings be sacrificed to this dangerous experiment in socialism.

Wool Top Futures

New York, June 9 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 20 lower.

	High	Low	Last
July	110.5	110.5	110.0b
Oct.	110.0	109.5	109.0b
Nov.	110.5	110.0	109.0b
Dec.	110.0	110.0	109.0b
March	109.5	109.5	109.0b

b—Bid.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
55 4¼s '47-52	115.30	115.28	115.28
3 3¼s 43-45	106.15	106.15	106.15
5 4s '44-54	111.21	111.19	111.19
7 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	106.16	106.11	106.11
1 3¼s '41	106.6	106.6	106.6
1 3¼s '44-46	106.10	106.10	106.10
7 3¼s 46-49	104.25	104.23	105.24
3 3s '46-48	104.6	104.6	104.6
2 3s '51-55	102.22	102.20	102.22
32 2⅞s '55-60	100.18	100.15	100.16
5 2¾s '45-47	102.29	102.23	102.25
2 2¾s 48-51	100.18	100.17	100.17
39 2¾s '51-54	99.27	99.23	99.24
7 2¾s '56-59	99.15	99.15	99.15
23 2½s '49-53	97.27	97.24	97.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

29 3s '47	103	103	103
1 3s '49	102.16	102.16	102.16

Home Owners' Loan

4 2¾s '49	100.12	100.10	100.12
5 2¼s '42-44	99.31	99.31	99.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s '44	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Alleghany 5s '49	94	93⅞	93⅞
53 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63¾	62⅝	63½
2 Allegh&West 4s '98	95	95	95
12 Am & For P 5s 2030	17½	78	78
7 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106	106	106
3 Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105½	105½
14 Am T & T 5½s '43	113½	113¼	113¼
18 Am T & T 3¼s '66	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
4 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	105	10›	105
12 Am T & T 3¼s '61	99⅝	99½	99½
4 Am T Ftr cv '50	142	142	142
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	108	108	108
5 AnacondaCop4½s '50	106	105⅝	106
3 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97⅜	97⅜
11 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅜	97¾
7 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
5 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 AT&SF 4s '60	105¾	105½	105¾
11 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103	102⅞	102⅞
10 ACL clt 4s '52	94½	94½	94½
22 A C Line 4½s '64	92⅜	92	92
5 A C Line 5s '65	106	106	106
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	75	75	75
9 B&O rfg 6s '95	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
26 B&O rfg 5s '95	85½	85	85
14 B&O 5s '96 F	84¾	84¼	84¼
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	84¾	84¾	84¾
39 B&O cv 4½s '60	75¼	74⅝	74⅝
8 B&O 4s '48	106½	106⅜	106⅜
5 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	193½	193½	103½
23 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	103¾	103¾
2 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96¼	96¼	96¼
11 BostMe 5s '67	83⅜	83¼	83¼
1 Bost&NY AirL 4s '55	26¾	26¾	26¾
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
55 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	88½	87½	88½
3 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	118	118	118
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94	93⅜	93⅜
10 Bkly U Gas 5s2'57 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86½	86⅜	86½
7 Bush Term 5s '55	63½	60	60
7 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64	63⅜	63⅜
2 Cal Pack 5s '40	105	105	105
3 Can Sou 5s '62	114¼	114	114¼
3 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118⅜	118¾	118⅜
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
9 Can Nat 5s '692Jly	116	161	116
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124¼	124½
2 Can Pac 5s '44	115	115	115
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
35 Can Pac 4s perp	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
5 Caro C & O 6s '52	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	102	102	102
6 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102	102	102
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	98⅜	98½	98⅜
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108⅜	108	108
6 Cen R R N J '87	57	57	57
2 Cen R R N J '87	52½	52½	52½
11 Certain-td 5½s '48	75⅛	74¼	74¼
12 C & O 3½s '96 D	98¼	98	98¼
4 C&O 4½s '92	123½	123½	123½
5 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 C&O 2d '89 B&A	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	116	116	116
10 CB&Q gen '58	112⅝	112	112⅝
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
26 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	38½	37⅜	37⅜
18 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	36⅜	36⅜	36½
6 Chic Gt West 4s '59	42¾	42½	42¾
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	17	17	17
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	54½	54½	54½
37 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	29¼	29¼	29¼
28 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9⅝	9¼	9¼
1 Chi&NW6½s '36	45¾	45¾	45¾
21 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	17¾	17⅜	17¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
6 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	18	18	18
10 CRI&P 4s '88	36	36	36
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	17	17	17
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
14 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	104	104	104
1 Cinn G&El 3¼s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10 CCC&SL5s'63D 105 6-32 105 6-32 105 6-32
10 CCC&SL 4½s '77	94¼	94⅛	94¼
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	101	101	101
1 CCC&SL48'91CWM	93	93	93
9 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106⅜	106¼	106¼
5 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102⅜	102	102⅜
8 Col & So 4½s '80	62	60⅜	60⅜
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	100¼	100	100
19 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99¼	98⅛	98⅜
4 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106¼	105⅞	106¼
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	104½	104½	104½
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51st	107	107	107
2 Con Edis 3⅛s '46	105¼	105¼	105½
26 Con Edis 3½s '56	104	104	104
8 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
48 Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅛	101	101
7 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106	106	106
6 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅝	103¼	103¼
4 Container Cor 6s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	101	101	101
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	49	49	49
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91⅜	91½	91½
26 Del & Ins 4s '36	31½	31½	31½
13 D & RG W 5s '55 Asd	16¼	16	16
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	114¼	114¼	114¼
7 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109⅜	109½
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	104	104	104
1 Duluth SSS&A 5s '37	53½	53½	53½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
27 Erie rfg 5s '67	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜
29 Erie rfg 5s '75	78¾	78¼	78¼
1 Erie ce 4s '53 A	83	83	83
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	118¼	118¼	118¼
12 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	12	12	12
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74	12½	12	12½
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	70	70	70
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¼	105	105
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
11 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101	100⅞	100⅞
3 Goodrich 4½s '65	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
27 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	118½	118½	118½
10 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105½	105½	105½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Gt Nor 3s 41'46 '61	113	113	113
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	135½	135½	135½
79 G Nor 4s '46 H	110½	110¼	110⅜
21 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95¼	95	95
6 GulfMob&N 5½s'50	102½	102½	102½
13 Gulf M & N 5s '50	99¼	99	99½
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¾	96	96¾
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Hiram Walker 4½s'45	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Hocky V 4½s '99	120	119½	120
9 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	90¾	90½	90½
2 Hous B&T'er 5s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	46½	46¼	46¼
6 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	26¼	26¼	26¼
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '70 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	93½	93½	93½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	78¼	78	78¼
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
2 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	105½	105½	105½
6 Interb R Tr 7s '32	66	65	65
6 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	65	64	65
92 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	65½	63⅜	64½
2 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 ct	63½	63½	63½
9 Interlake Iron 4s '47	99½	98½	98½
1 Int Gt Nor 4½s 6s '52	129	125⅛	129
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	34	34	34
27 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78	77½	77½
12 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	76½	75¼	76½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	98⅜	98½	98½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
77 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87	86½	87
18 Int T&T 4½s '52	70	70	70
27 Int T&T 5s '55	75¼	74½	74¾
11 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106	106	106
8 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅜	103¼	103¼
4 Container Cor 6s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	101	101	101
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	49	49	49
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91⅜	91½	91½
26 Del & Ins 4s '36	31½	31½	31½
13 D & RG W 5s '55 Asd	16¼	16	16
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	114¼	114¼	114¼
7 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109⅜	109½
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	104	104	104
1 Duluth SSS&A 5s '37	53½	53½	53½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
27 Erie rfg 5s '67	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜
29 Erie rfg 5s '75	78¾	78¼	78¼
1 Erie ce 4s '53 A	83	83	83
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	118¼	118¼	118¼
12 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	12	12	12
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74	12½	12	12½
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	70	70	70
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¼	105	105
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
11 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101	100⅞	100⅞
3 Goodrich 4½s '65	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
27 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	118½	118½	118½
10 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105½	105½	105½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Gt Nor 3s 41'46 '61	113	113	113
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	135½	135½	135½
79 G Nor 4s '46 H	110½	110¼	110⅜
21 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95¼	95	95
6 GulfMob&N 5½s'50	102½	102½	102½
13 Gulf M & N 5s '50	99¼	99	99½
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¾	96	96¾
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Hiram Walker 4½s'45	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Hocky V 4½s '99	120	119½	120
9 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	90¾	90½	90½
2 Hous B&T'er 5s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	46½	46¼	46¼
6 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	26¼	26¼	26¼
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '70 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	93½	93½	93½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	78¼	78	78¼
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
2 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	105½	105½	105½
6 Interb R Tr 7s '32	66	65	65
6 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	65	64	65
92 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	65½	63⅜	64½
2 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 ct	63½	63½	63½
9 Interlake Iron 4s '47	99½	98½	98½
1 Int Gt Nor 4½s 6s '52	129	125⅛	129
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	34	34	34
27 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78	77½	77½
12 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	76½	75¼	76½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	98⅜	98½	98½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
77 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87	86½	87
18 Int T&T 4½s '52	70	70	70
27 Int T&T 5s '55	75¼	74½	74¾
11 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	73¼	73⅛	73⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Mo-Ill 5s '59	55½	55½	55½
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	77¼	76⅝	76⅞
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86	86	86
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	66	66	66
7 Mo Pac 5½s '49	15	14½	15
9 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	40	39⅝	39⅝
11 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	37	37	37
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	39½	39½	39½
7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18⅝	18¼	18¼
13 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	40	39⅞	39⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	37	37	37
11 Mob & O 4½s '77	32½	32	32
10 Mob & Oh 5s '38	33	33	33
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	103¾	103¼	103¼
36 Mor&Essex3½s2000	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
13 Namm & Son 6s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104	103⅞	103⅞
6 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¾	106¼	106⅜
1 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	119⅝	119⅜	119⅜
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
4 N Orl Term 4s '53	91¾	91¾	91¾
10 NO Tex&Mem 5s '54 B	52	52	52
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	98	97¾	97¾
41 NYC 4½s 2013 A	90¼	90	90
24 NYC cn 4s '98	98¼	97½	97½
124 NYC 3¼s '52	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
15 NYC 3¾s '46	102	101⅞	101⅞
15 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	90	89¾	89¾
1 NYC&HR 4s '47	105	105	105
36 NYC&HR 3½s '97	97¼	96⅞	97¼
8 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	92½	92	92
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	90	90	90
1 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	98¾	98	98¼
12 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	87⅞	87½	87⅝
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 NY Dock Co 5s '38	59½	58¾	59½
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	58½	58½	58½
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 NYGElH&P 5s '48	122	122	122
1 NYGElH&P 4s '49	113½	113½	113½
17 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	44	43½	43½
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	40	40	40
6 NY O & W rfg4s'92	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
20 NY Steam 6s '47	105⅞	105½	105½
6 NY Steam 5s '56	104¼	103	103
29 NY Steam 5s '51	104¾	104½	104½
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	107	107	107
6 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
6 Norf & W 4s '96	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104½	104½
4 Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	103½	103½	103½
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅞	111½	111½
1 Nor Pac 5s 0247 D	103½	103½	103½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98¼	98¼	98¼
20 Nor Pac 4s '97	106	105½	106
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	74¼	75
11 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	112	112	112
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s'51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Otis Stl 4½s '62	91½	90¾	91½
8 Pac Gas & El 3½ '66	99⅝	99½	99⅝
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107½	107⅛	107½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	101⅛	101	101⅛
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	101	101	101
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
1 Para Pict 6s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Para Pict 3¼s '47	91	91	91
3 Park Lex 6½s '53 ct	48½	48	48½
5 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100	100	100
41 Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	101	100⅝	100¾
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	107½	107	107
19 Pen Co 4s '63	102⅜	102	102
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	118¼	118¼	118¼
6 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119	119	119
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	112	111¾	111⅝
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
12 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	107¼	107¼	107¼
18 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	103	102½	102¾
5 Pen RR 4s '48	113	112	113
5 Pen Co 3½s C '42	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 PenRR3¼s'70	99¾	99¼	99⅜
48 PenRR3¼s'52	109½	109¼	109⅜
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Pere Marq 4½s '56	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
261 Philp D Co 3½s '52 wi	109⅝	109¼	109¼
4 PhilBal&W 4½s2 '77C	114	114	114
21 Phila Co 5s '67	100	99¾	99¾
4 Phil El 3½s '67	103	103	103
3 PhilReadC&I6s'49	113¾	111¼	113¾
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	28¾	28	28
6 Philippine Rs 4s '37	19⅜	19¼	19¼
6 PCC & St L 4½s '77	107⅝	107½	107⅝
3 PCC & S L 4½s '40 A	109	109	109
59 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	59	58¾	58¾
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	78	77⅝	77⅝
23 Postal Tel&Cab 5s '53	26	25¾	25⅞
2 Potom El P 3¼s '66	102½	102½	102½
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95	95	95
88 Pure Oil 4¼s'50ww	114¼	113¾	113¾
12 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	111½	111¼	111½
1 Reading 4½s '97 A	106½	106½	106½
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	90	89¾	89¾
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Rep Steel 5½s '54	118½	118½	118½
3 Rep Steel 4½s '61	97¼	97	97
1 Rep Steel 4½s '56	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
28 Rep Steel 4½s '50	164	161½	161½
1 Rlo Gr W 1st 4s '39	75⅞	75¾	75¾
10 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	79	78⅞	79
16 St L S F 4½s '78	24½	24½	24½
5 StLSF4½s'78ctf	22	22	22
5 St L S F 4s '50A	26	26	26
8 SAAr Pass 4s '43	102	101½	101½
1 SanA

Sport Teams At N. Y. University Do Very Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—The 24 New York University sport teams were victorious in 117 out of 184 dual engagements during the current academic year. The Violet varsity teams turned in a record of 64 wins, 32 defeats and 1 tie from September to June.

The freshmen tasted defeat only nine times and scored 20 victories and two ties. The junior varsity squads were successful in nine out of 14 contests, while the women athletes engaged in 32 dual matches and scored 14 victories. The Violet won 27 team and individual championships.

The varsity fencing team, junior varsity fencing team, the freshman basketball team, and the women's junior varsity fencing combination completed their schedules undefeated. They accounted for a total of 26 triumphs. The varsity fencers downed seven college rivals and the yearling basketball team scored 16 straight wins. Six teams met defeat only once. In this group were the varsity cross-country, varsity rifle, freshman cross-country, freshman outdoor track, the women's fencing and the women's swimming teams.

Win 44 Out of 60

The New York University teams met with unusual success in the rivalry with Metropolitan colleges. The Violet engaged in a total of 60 dual contests with their local opponents and tallied 44 triumphs to 16 setbacks. Only Fordham University with five wins to the Violet's four managed to top N. Y. U. in the 1936-37 tests.

N. Y. U. and the Maroon broke even in their two baseball games, the Violet winning the first contest and Fordham swamping the Hall of Fame nine in the season's final tilt on Memorial Day. N. Y. U. also won in football, swimming, and freshman basketball, while the Rams were the conquerors in basketball, golf, and freshman football, and baseball. Manhattan College's varsity ball team also split even in a two-game series with the University Heights students. The Jaspers also triumphed in basketball and golf, while N. Y. U. won in swimming, junior varsity basketball and freshman basketball and baseball.

The College of the City of New York defeated N. Y. U. twice in baseball, but bowed in football, basketball, cross-country, swimming, fencing, rifle, tennis, junior varsity fencing, and freshman basketball. The Columbia University tennis and swimming teams both defeated the Violet; but the Lions bowed on the diamond, in cross-country, in fencing and rifle, junior varsity and freshman fencing, and freshman track and cross-country.

N. Y. U. won from St. John's University in baseball, basketball, fencing, rifle, tennis and freshman basketball. The Brooklyn collegians scored over the Bronx teams in golf, junior varsity basketball, and plebe fencing and baseball. Long Island University was defeated in both baseball and tennis and St. Francis College lost out in basketball, swimming and freshman basketball. The Brooklyn College sport teams bowed to N. Y. U. in baseball, basketball, fencing, rifle, tennis, women's fencing and freshman basketball.

Six team championships found their way to the New York University campus. The star varsity fencing team annexed the intercollegiate three-weapon championship, the intercollegiate foils team title and the intercollegiate épée team crown. The varsity rifle squad captured the Northern Atlantic States intercollegiate championship, placed second in the Metropolitan Intercollegiate League and completed the picture by taking ninth place in national ranking. In indoor track the Violet won the I. C. A. A. A. A. two-mile relay championship (Edgar Tait, John Perry, Curtis Giddings and Edgar Stripling) and the Metropolitan A. A. U. 1⅞-mile relay championship (Wakeman Wilson, Emanuel Krosney, Edgar Stripling and Edgar Tait).

Other Title-Winners

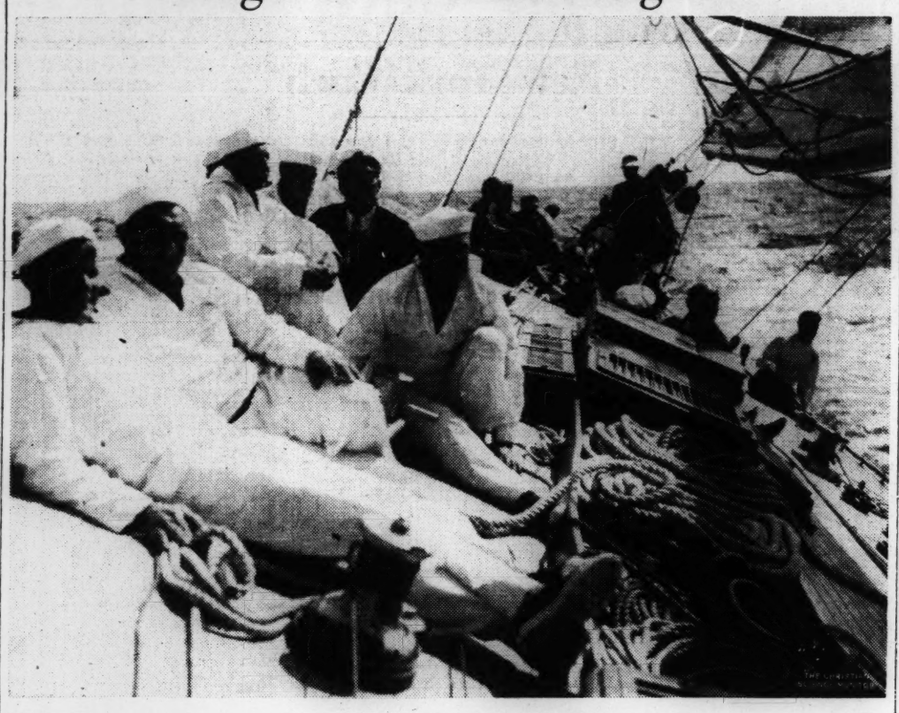
Among the outstanding New York University athletes who won individual championships were Capts. Norman Lewis and Theodore Gold of the Violet fencing team. Lewis, during the past year, won the national junior foils and the national junior épée titles, the Class B intercollegiate foils and the Class B intercollegiate épée, the NYAC invitation tournament and the Hammond junior foils prize. Gold captured the Class A intercollegiate épée championship and the Class C intercollegiate foils award.

Other champions and their titles were Paul Kirschner, Class C intercollegiate saber championship; Archie Ignatow, Hammond prep foils prize; Silvia Giolito, Hammond novice foils prize and the intercollegiate freshman individual championship; Miss Beryl Petchesky, the Van Buskirk prep fencing championship; Arnold Reiners, Metropolitan A. A. U. indoor broad jump championship (new record); Carl Blanke, Metropolitan intercollegiate javelin throw championship; James B. Herbert, Metropolitan A. A. U. indoor 600-yard championship, Metropolitan intercollegiate freshman 440 and 880-yard championships, and ran on the National A. A. U. indoor 1600-meter and 2900-meter relay teams (New York Curb Exchange); Benjamin Mauceri, Metropolitan freshman pole vault champion; Nathan Buchstein, Metropolitan freshman 100-yard dash champion, and Arthur Castelli, Metropolitan freshman javelin throw champion.

Also, Howard E. Dunney, varsity football end, was awarded the Madow Trophy for "outstanding performances" in the New York University-Fordham University football game on Nov. 26, 1936. And Capt. Milton Schulman, varsity basketball guard, was awarded the Leeds Trophy for "outstanding performances" in the New York University-College of the City of New York basketball game on March 10, 1937.

FIRST... LOOK LIKE A SUCCESS, THEN... BE ONE.
YOUNG MEN WANTED
Learn a Trade Secret
GET A BOTTLE OF DE LUXE
LUCKY TIGER VEG-E-LAY
Appearance is a fine asset for any young man. Use Veg-E-Lay—the De-Luxe Hair Dressing. Keep your hair attractive and well groomed for days. Tones the scalp and removes all foreign matter. Costs little at Druggists or Barbers—or send 9c postage for generous trial size.
LUCKY TIGER MFG. CO. Dept. XX Kansas City, Mo.
VEG-E-LAY HAIR DRESSING

Ranger Crew in Balancing Act



International

Aboard America's Cup Defense Candidate

Crew Members Spend Most of Their Time of Yacht Racing Flat on Their Backs. Here, the Ranger Crew Is Shown Helping to Balance the Craft Against the 45-Degree Angle at Which It Cuts Through the Atlantic. Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, Owner and Skipper, Is at the Wheel

Pam Barton Bows To Mrs. A. M. Holm

TURNSBERRY, Scotland, June 9 (AP)—Mrs. A. M. Holm, former British women's golf champion, defeated Pam Barton, the defending titleholder, 5 and 3 today in a third-round match.

The stocky English champion could not produce championship strokes against the tall, slim, blond Scotswoman from the Ayrshire coast.

The last American survivor, Barbara Thompson, of Los Altos, Calif., was eliminated in the third round today by Peggy Nankivell of Melbourne, Australia, one up.

Other third-round results included:

Jessie Anderson defeated Mrs. W. H. Woods, 5 and 4.

Elsie Corlett defeated Mrs. Clement, 3 and 2.

P. D. Falkner defeated Molly Gourlay, 1 up.

A. Strauss, St. Cloud, France, defeated Mrs. J. B. Walker, 3 and 1.

The defeats of Miss Gourlay and Mrs. Walker, both former British Curtis Cup players, were classified as upsets.

Kay Winthrop Loses

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Nancy M. Lyle of England eliminated Katharine Winthrop of Boston, 6—2, 6—2, in the second round of the Beckenham tennis tournament today.

Alice Marble, United States champion, was forced to travel three sets for the second time in as many days but subdued Mary Hardwick of England, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, in a third-round encounter.

Union Elects Hawley

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 9 (AP)—Fred B. Hawley of Bridgepoort, Conn., has been elected to captain Union College's 1938 tennis team. Hawley, a junior and holder of the intermural singles championship, was the mainstay of the 1937 team, which won three and lost five matches.

Edna Smith Scores Upset

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 (AP)—Diminutive 25-year-old Edna Smith of Cleveland scored a major upset in the women's Pennsylvania and eastern states tennis championships yesterday, defeating Anne Page of Philadelphia, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. She will play Cecelia Riegel in the quarterfinals.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	25	17	.595
Chicago	25	17	.595
Cleveland	23	17	.575
Detroit	25	20	.556
Boston	19	18	.514
Washington	19	24	.442
Philadelphia	16	24	.400
St. Louis	13	28	.317

Results June 8

Boston 10, Cleveland 8.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 5, New York 4.
Washington at St. Louis, rain.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	43	24	.642
Sacramento	42	25	.627
San Diego	37	32	.536
Los Angeles	35	31	.530
Portland	32	33	.492
Seattle	31	35	.470
Oakland	25	43	.368
Missions	23	45	.338

Results June 8

San Francisco 5, San Diego 1.
Los Angeles 4, Missions 1.
Seattle 15, Portland 1.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 3.

Sorrell Joins Toledo

DETROIT, June 9 (AP)—Victor Sorrell, veteran pitcher who joined Detroit in 1925, was sold outright yesterday to Toledo of the American Association. The sale price was not disclosed. He has been used as a relief pitcher this season.

And Talking of . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

America Provides Another British Champion

LONDON—The Union Stripes or, if you prefer to call it so, the Stars and Jack, may be hoisted to the masthead in honor of Robert Sweeny's victory in the 1937 British open amateur golf championship. For Sweeny is what may be termed an Anglo-American or an Americo-Britisher. He is, of course, 100 per cent American. But he has so long been a popular figure in British social and sporting life that it seems quite absurd to describe his recent success at the Royal St. George's Club, Sandwich, as a foreigner's victory.

Sweeny—one of the golfing sons of a well-known New York financier who, as I am told, does not play golf at all—was born in Pasadena, Calif., 25 years ago. But he came to England when he was 18 and two years later—that is to say in 1932—won a place on Oxford's University's team for the annual golf match against Cambridge.

The captain of the Dark Blues at that time was Robert's elder brother Charles, who subsequently married Mr. and Mrs. George Hay Wigham's daughter, Margaret, one of the most beautiful debutantes of 1930. Both Sweenys have figured prominently in British amateur golf competitions and I remember that in 1935 Robert put up a great fight in the semifinal of the amateur "open" against the man who won it that year in such crashing style—W. Lawson Little Jr., U. S. A.

Youth vs. Experience

Now before Robert Sweeny came upon the scene at Pasadena in 1912, there was a champion golfer in Britain by the name of Lionel Munn. Champion of Ireland he was, a native of Londonderry. And at that time he was the age Sweeny is today. The years roll on and we find these two dissimilar characters, giants in succeeding generations, appearing as finalists for the 1937 "open" amateur championship—Sweeny, tall, dark, powerful, curly-haired, young, a long and accurate driver; Munn, a veteran of the old brigade, out-driven all the time, but retrieving the situation again and again by beautiful pitching and putting, not to mention the sagacity which comes with long experience.

At most of the long holes, Sweeny was gaining 30 yards or so from the tee and using an iron for his second shot while Munn took a spoon or brassie. Munn began in a way calculated to put a man off his game—he lost three of the first four holes. But he was not flustered in the slightest and calmly, methodically he set about retrenchment, succeeding so well that, at the turn, he was only one hole down and had played just one stroke more than his opponent's 34.

At the end of 18 holes Sweeny was 1 up and the stroke totals were 73 and 74, representing very fine golf. The second time round, Munn went ahead for the first time in the match at the fifth hole, and the gallery began to whisper about the probability of his tenacity and consistency undermining Sweeny's confidence. Well, they didn't. The American took three holes in a row, reasserted his grip on the situation and in a most resolute finish won by 3 up and 2 to play.

Sweeny is a particularly pleasing golfer to watch in action from the tee. His stance might lead you to expect him to pull, as he does sometimes, but his swing—from inside to out, in the Henry Cotton mode—is full, graceful and quite free from the appearance of strain.

This is how the two finalists came to reach the deciding match of the championship:

Sweeny, by defeating Charles Stowe, 6 and 5, in the semifinal round. Wilferd Wehrlé of Racine, U. S. A., 3 and 2 in Round Six. H. Gardiner-Hill, 2 and 1, in Round Five. E. B. Davenport, at the 19th, in Round Four. Maj. W. H. Aitken, 5 and 4, in Round Three. M. W. Budd, 1 up, in Round Two. H. G. Bentley, 2 and 1, in Round One.

Americans' Results

Munn, by defeating Count Bendern, 4 and 3, in the semifinal round. J. J. F. Pennink, 2 and 1, in Round Six. C. E. Olander, South Africa, 4 and 3, in Round Five. R. W. Crummack, 5 and 3, in Round Four. Dr. J. A. Flaherty, 6 and 5, in Round Three. Bernard Drew, 6 and 5, in Round Two. A walkover R. Harris, scratched, in Round One.

A strong invading contingent came over from the United States, to make a bid for the championship won by a Scot, Hector Thomson, in 1936 but not defended by him this year. And this is how the visiting Americans faired:

Round One

Billy Sixty, of North Hills, lost to H. M. Braid, Walton Heath, 2 and 1.
P. A. Valentine, National Golf Links, walked over K. R. Frazier, Harborne, scratched.
R. D. Lunn, Chevy Chase, lost to J. Leglise, France, 3 and 2.
R. A. Stranahan, Inverness, scratched to H. H. Spencer, Blackpool North Shore.
G. C. Freshwater, Hollywood, defeated W. C. Carr, Walton Heath, at the twentieth.
J. H. Forsman, Winged Foot, lost to W. H. Macdonald, Enfield, 4 and 3.
J. O. Levinson, Webhannet, defeated W. A. Stevenson, the Army, 4 and 3.
A. B. Rogers Jr., Winchester, lost to C. H. Micklem, Royal St. Georges, 3 and 2.
C. C. Trautner, Indian Spring, lost to A. D. Locke, South Africa, 7 and 5.

Round Two

Wilford Wehrle, Racine, defeated K. V. Braddon, Beaconsfield, 2 and 1.
R. D. Chapman, Apawamis, defeated J. Brucn, Muskerry, 2 and 1.
Levinson defeated C. W. Timmis, Royal Liverpool, 3 and 2.
Valentine defeated R. B. Foster, Royal and Ancient, 2 and 1.
Freshwater lost to C. P. Johnstone, Madras Gymkhana, 4 and 3.

Round Three

Chapman defeated E. H. Chambers, Beaconsfield, 5 and 4.
Levinson defeated J. C. T. Moore-Brabazon, Royal St. Georges, 1 up.
Wehrle defeated F. O. L. Agg, South Africa, 5 and 3.
Valentine lost to H. Bromley-Davenport, 1 up.

Round Four

Chapman defeated S. P. Morrison, Troon, 4 and 2.
Levinson lost to J. J. F. Pennink, Royal Ashdown Forest, 5 and 4.
Wehrle defeated A. J. Evans, Royal St. George's, 1 up.

Round Five

Chapman defeated H. G. Harrison, Enfield, 6 and 4.
Wehrle defeated J. H. Neal, United Services, 3 and 2.

Round Six

Chapman lost to Count Alarlc de Bendern, Royal and Ancient, at the nineteenth hole.
Wehrle lost to Robert Sweeny Jr., Royal and Ancient, by 3 and 2.

One of the secrets of golf—which positively abounds in such things, of course—is to get your timing right. Brig. Gen. A. C. Critchley, wealthy sports promoter well known in America, got his wrong, in spite of a most valiant attempt to do otherwise. And it cost him his match in the opening round of the championship.

On the first morning of the meeting the good ship Normandie arrived off Southampton from the United States—an hour behind schedule. The Brigadier General was aboard. Feeling decidedly impatient.

At the first possible moment, he went over the side into a speed boat that he had commissioned, landed, and dashed by automobile to an aerodrome, where a specially chartered plane awaited. Up into the air went the gallant soldier and soon afterward he was circling over the links at Sandwich, hoping, no doubt, that the imminence of his arrival would be noted.

Alas, it is not only time and tide that wait for no man. When the Brigadier General arrived, six minutes after his match was due to begin, he found that his opponent had been given a walk-over.

In a way, perhaps, this is something of a golfing parable, illustrating that though the co-ordination of advance maneuvers is extremely difficult, very worthy and quite essential.

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"The great thing is to hit the ball"

International League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	34	11	.756
Montreal	26	17	.605
Buffalo	24	18	.571
Toronto	23	23	.500
Syracuse	21	22	.488
Rochester	19	25	.432
Jersey City	14	26	.350
Baltimore	11	30	.268

Results June 8

Newark 6, Baltimore 0.
Montreal 3, Rochester 2.
Buffalo at Toronto (postponed).
Syracuse at Jersey City (postponed).

College Baseball Results

Holy Cross 7, Boston C. 6.
Iowa 7, Michigan State 5.

College Polo Result

Penn M. C. 4, Alumni 3.

White Sox Run Victory March To Ten Games

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Remember how the Chicago White Sox staged a September rally last season, after spending most of the year in the second division, and settled in third place in the American League pennant race? It was suggested that Jimmy Dykes' outfit was playing over its collective heads, but judging by what has taken place in recent games, that late-season spurt was only the beginning.

This year the White Sox aren't stopping at third place. They are shooting right at the lead.

Yesterday, by winning their tenth straight game at the expense of the Yankees, 5 to 4, the Chicago club went into a tie for the lead for the first time this season. Both the Yankees and White Sox have captured 25 victories as compared with 17 defeats. The Yanks, incidentally, have shown definite signs of collapse on this, their second western tour. It seems that not enough of Joe McCarthy's crew is hitting.

Started May 30

The White Sox victory march started on May 30 when Ted Lyons beat Cleveland, 9 to 6. Since that memorable afternoon the latest sensationals of the American League have beaten the Browns three times, the Red Sox once, the Athletics four times and the Yanks once. Bill Dietrich has gained two mound victories, one of them being his no-hit, no-run performance over St. Louis; Monte Straton and Lyons also have taken two each, while Johnny Whitehead, Vernon Kennedy, Clint Brown and Thornton Lee have registered one apiece. Over the 10-game stretch, Brown pitched successful relief ball four times, getting credit for one contest.

One hundred and 12 hits and 73 runs comprise the offensive portion of the Chicago streak, which averages slightly more than 11 hits and seven runs for each nine innings.

Lee, last season with Cleveland, pitched against and beat the Yankees yesterday for the third time this year. His left-handed hurling limited the New Yorkers to nine hits, which were kept scattered in every inning except the fourth and sixth. Joe Di Maggio and Lou Gehrig batted in all four Yankee runs. The White Sox clinched the triumph with three runs in the sixth, driving Johnny Broaca to the showers.

The Yankees have dropped six of their most recent eight engagements. They have lost their last three starts by single run margins.

One-Hitter for Auker

All three American League games produced headline news yesterday. While the White Sox were tying for the lead, Elden Auker was pitching a one-hit game for Detroit and the Red Sox were scoring eight runs in the ninth inning to beat Cleveland.

Auker, underhand pitcher whose work has been none too impressive this year, missed a no-hit game when Philadelphia Bob Johnson doubled against the scoreboard in the fourth inning. Elden walked four and fanned two. Hank Greenberg hit a single, double and his fifteenth home run for the Tigers. The score was 6 to 0.

The Red Sox were trailing by 8 to 2 going into the ninth, with Johnny Allen pitching fairly well. Many of the customers had filed out of the park, content that the the game belonged to the Indians. However, seven straight hits, a base on balls, a sacrifice and an outfield fly put the Boston club in front, 10 to 8. And there the score remained.

The Pittsburgh Pirates ended a five-game losing streak yesterday by beating the Phillies, 8 to 1, and went back into second place in the National League standing. Young Russell Bauers pitched and yielded only six hits to the Phils, who couldn't collect more than one safety in any one inning. By this victory, the Pirates hurdled the idle Cubs in the pennant race.

At Boston, the Reds defeated the Bees, 4 to 0, behind the four-hit hurling of Lee Grissom. Buck Jordan, Cincinnati first baseman, hit a single, double and triple against his former team mates.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	27	19	.587
Toledo	27	20	.574
Minneapolis	27	22	.551
Columbus	24	24	.500
Indianapolis	21	23	.477
Louisville	21	25	.457
Kansas City	17	23	.425
St. Paul	18	26	.409

Result June 8

Columbus 10, Milwaukee 0.
All other games postponed.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
85 Symphony Players
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tue., June 15—Old Timers' Night
Wed., June 16—Children's Night

MAJESTIC
25c to $1.10
Evgs. at 8:30
A Satirical Comedy with Music
Johnny Johnson
3 Acts, 15 Scenes, Cast of 80
WPA Federal Theatre Production

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
SALLY EILERS and JAMES DUNN
"We Have Our Moments"
MAY ROBSON and IRENE HERVEY
"Woman in Distress"
CONTINUOUS 2 to 11 P. M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
REVIEW—TODAY ONLY
Sonja Henie
"ONE IN A MILLION"
Nova Pilbeam
"NINE DAYS A QUEEN"
Thurs., Fri., Sat.
"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER"
Harvard Square KIR. 4580

Propose Sky Sport Be Added to Next Olympic Program

WARSAW, June 9 (AP)—A German proposal to include sail-planing among Olympic sports was referred to the International Aeronautical Federation for comment after brief discussion before the International Olympic committee meeting yesterday.

The proposal to add this sky sport came simultaneously with the news that a 19-year-old Berlin girl, Eva Schmidt, had established a women's record of 260 kilometers for motorless flight in Germany.

Brundage Elected

Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, was elected American member of the I. O. C. executive committee. Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt was elected German member after the veteran, Dr. Theodor Lewald, announced his retirement.

The I. O. C. rejected a proposal to add motion pictures to the Olympic art program, but agreed henceforth to award a medal to the sport film adjudged best from a technical standpoint.

The committee adopted a resolution that henceforth only those sports in which at least 10 nations participate can be added to the Games.

The Standard Salute

A Swiss proposal to adopt a standard Olympic greeting was rejected, the committee deciding that each nation should continue to use its own style of greeting at the Games. The Swiss suggestion was aimed at taking the Olympic salute entirely out of the realm of politics. There was considerable agitation among some delegations at Berlin last summer as to whether or not the Nazi salute should be used in the "parade of the nations" on opening day. Some used it, some did not.

Frederic Rene Coudert of New York was elected third American member of the International Olympic Committee. The others are Brundage and William May Garland of Los Angeles.

Big Prizes Offered For Driving Contest

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 9 (CP)—First major Canadian golf event of the year, the General Brock open at Lookout Point next month will have as a side attraction a driving contest that promises to attract most of the game's lustiest wallopers.

Its $1000 prize money is twice that offered for a similar contest conducted by the United States Professional Golfers' Association recently.

Total money at stake at the meet will be $4000, of which $3000 will go as prizes in the tournament for the three following days.

Jimmy Thompson of Hollywood, rated the game's longest hitter, will compete in the event at Lookout Point, six miles from Welland.

All entries to the General Brock will be invited to take three qualifying drives in the distance event, then the 20 with the highest aggregate yardages will take 10 more drives.

Lash in Record Try

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 9 (AP)—E. C. Hayes, Indiana University track coach, disclosed last night Don Lash, holder of the world two-mile record, would make an effort to break the world mile mark at the Princeton invitation meet, June 19.

Phillies Release Tauby

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 (AP)—Fred Tauby, rookie outfielder from Dallas, of the Texas League, yesterday was released on option by the Phillies to Baltimore of the International League.

Only Three Crews Remain in Jayvee At Poughkeepsie

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9 (AP)—Despite the withdrawal of Syracuse's jayvees, the board of stewards said there will be three races in the annual intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson river, June 22.

Only Washington, Navy and Cornell remain in the three-mile junior varsity event, won last year by the Huskies. Reynolds Benson of Columbia, chairman of the board, told the local race heads that there would be no more withdrawals.

"As long as there is more than one crew in the race, it will be held," said Benson. "But there is no chance of another boat pulling out."

Miss Glutting And Mrs. Beard in Tie

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 9 (AP)—Charlotte Glutting of South Orange, N. J., and Mrs. W. H. Beard of Boston tied today for first place in the women's eastern golf championship with aggregate 54-hole scores of 240.

Mrs. Beard, former Massachusetts champion, fired her third consecutive round of 80 over the Plainfield Country Club course and apparently had the title won until Miss Glutting, the 1933 victor, posted 78, 15 minutes later.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	28	17	.622
Pittsburgh	25	17	.595
Chicago	26	18	.591
St. Louis	22	19	.537
Brooklyn	19	21	.475
Boston	18	23	.439
Philadelphia	16	27	.372
Cincinnati	15	27	.357

Results June 8

Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 4, Boston 0.
Only games played.

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE
WARM WEATHER MEALS
During the summer each Waldorf cafeteria adapts its menu to the temperature on the street outside. If it turns hot, you will notice an immediate change in the postings over our counters . . . to cool crisp salads, cold meats, and other delicious warm weather suggestions.

OLA goes to Cape Cod
Opening May 29th—Race Lane, Marston's Mills, off Route 49
Delicious Luncheons, Dinners
SMÖRGASBORD
Boston Restaurant at 14 Carver Street
Also Open All Summer

Watton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Music During Dinner
Tel. CIRcle 8017
Also Visit Russian Bear, Thompson Conn

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily Also a la Carte

Brittany Coffee Shop and Garden
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
DINNERS 85c - $1.25
222 Newbury Street, Near Exeter Street

BOLTON, MASS
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner Served at
THE COUNTRY MANOR
Route 117, Bolton, Massachusetts
Closed on Monday

WOBURN, MASS.
Shaker Glen House
BUILT IN 1804
HOME MADE CHICKEN PIE
$1.25
For reservations call Wob. 0240
Route 128, 168 Lexington St., Woburn, Mass.

Cafe Minerva
So Exciting!—Our SIDEWALK CAFE
Special Luncheon 50c
Dinners at Popular Prices
Also CAFETERIA Adjoining
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

When You Visit Boston, Come to The Nantucket for
LUNCHEON • TEA • DINNER
Open Sundays 12 to 8 P. M.
A home-like, cheerful atmosphere . . . dainty salads and sandwiches for ladies who like them . . . but *real* meals for their hungry men-folks—planned by a man for men.
The Nantucket
55 FALMOUTH STREET
Nr. The Christian Science Publishing House

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 10c - 35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 30c-35c-50c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-65c-$1.00.
Delicious ice cream sodas and sundaes served at our fountains

DURGIN PARK
Market Dining Rooms
Evening Combinations from 65c
STEAKS and LOBSTERS
30 North Market St., below Faneuil Hall
Open 6:00 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
Closed Sundays and Holidays
NO LIQUOR SERVED

CORNER COFFEE HOUSE
86 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Near Commonwealth Avenue
Open 7:30 A. M.—8 P. M.
TABLE AND COUNTER SERVICE
Luncheon Specials, 35c
Dinner Specials, 50c to 1.00
Also A LA CARTE

LUNCHEON DINNER TU-UP- SECOND FLOOR
KUM- 248 MASS-AVE- near Publishing House

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT
1 WINTER PLACE, BOSTON
All Food Cooked on Premises

WOBURN, MASS.

To visitors:
Real Boston Baked Bean Supper — .90
Served daily in June except Sundays
300 yards from junction Route 3 and Route 128, Woburn, Mass., Route 128.
SHAKER GLEN HOUSE
Old Historical House Built in 1804

NEW YORK, N. Y.

147 W. 43 St. Rosoff's 152 W. 44 St.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, delicious meats, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢
6 Course Luncheon 50¢

LITTLE OLD MANSION
61 EAST 52ND ST. ELDORADO 5-7868
Unusual Food Served in One of New York's Delightful Old Houses
Luncheons from 50c
Dinners from 85c
Catering No Liquor Served

PHILADELPHIA

Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
Pennsylvania Railroad Station

PITTSBURGH

Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
Pennsylvania Railroad Station

GERMANTOWN, PA.

Harkinson
LUNCHEONS—35c-60c
DINNERS—75c
(5:30-7:30)
5331-33 Germantown Ave.
Ger. 0431-0432 Philadelphia, Pa.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BLUE LANTERN INN
MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mngr.
Famous for Food in Annapolis
ALSO ROOMS
211 King George St., Annapolis, Md.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00

DANBURY, CONN.

WHITE TURKEY INN
BUILT IN 1760
Furnished with antiques
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS
$1.00 to $2.50
Brochure on request.
Route 7—Three miles north of DANBURY, CONN.

SALEM WILLOWS, MASS.

SWENBECK'S
28 years serving the public
SHORE DINNERS 75c UP
PLATE DINNERS 65c

E. GLOUCESTER, MASS.

TIFFIN
WONSONS DOCK, E. GLOUCESTER, MASS. (Off Rocky Neck Avenue)
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
The best there is in food
Telephone 3178

DES MOINES, IOWA

YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
A Delightful Place for Luncheon, Tea, or Dinner
DINNER DANCING
5TH FLOOR 8TH STREET

New Wind Erosion Controls Introduced on Central Plains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINA, Kan.—New methods of wind erosion warfare are being introduced on the central Great Plains. Already large acreages of grassland have been contour-furrowed to hold soil and moisture and tractors pulling listers on the contour will this year follow in the wake of combines on thousands of acres of wheat fields.

That contour blank listing is helpful in anchoring raindrops and soil particles is indicated by experiments conducted at the Panhandle Agricultural Experiment Station located at Goodwell, Okla. Penetration records of a 1.79-inch rain which fell at the station farm May 17 and 18, 1935, show that moisture on land not listed penetrated the soil to a depth of 8.75 inches, while the penetration on contour-listed land was 20.33 inches.

Contour listing is increasing yields as well as checking dust storms. At the Goodwell station tepary beans planted on the contour on terraced land of 1 per cent slope produced 542 pounds of hay per acre. Similar land with the same slope on an adjacent field planted to beans in rows up and down the hill produced only 196 pounds of hay per acre. Cultural methods were the same. Terraces and contour farming alone, experiment station workers report, caused the 176.5 per cent increase in yield.

On pasture land contour furrows located 10 to 30 feet apart are being used to conserve rainfall. They cause an increased growth in soil-holding grass.

"Twice as much grass grew on my 30-acre contoured pasture as on an adjacent pasture of the same size not furrowed," says Jesse Dewees, Custer County, Okla. It was conserved moisture that caused the increased growth of grass."

At Mankato, Kan., Ira K. White reports an increase of 30 per cent in grass growth in 1936 on an 80-acre contour farmed pasture.

Getting land back to grass is recognized as an important step in controlling wind erosion on large areas unsuited for cultivation. Already thousands of acres of land plowed up so wheat could be grown for sale at sky-high World War prices have been replanted to grass. Additional thousands of acres are being planted this year.

Buffalo grass planted by the strip-sodding plan is recommended by the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Kan., for control of wind erosion on the Central Great Plains. The establishment of buffalo grass on cultivated land is slow, but by planting four to six-inch squares of sod six to 15 feet apart and seeding the intervening spaces to drought-resistant grasses, such as western wheat and blue grama, the land can be given protection from blowing.

Special machinery has been designed at the Fort Hays Experiment Station for use in planting buffalo grass sod.

Soil

(Continued from Page 1)

representing large areas on intelligible physical maps.

From a single lens camera taking small sections of tarrain, the method has developed until now 300-pound, nine and 10-lens cameras are used. These can photograph in a single exposure an area of 600 square miles at a height of 30,000 feet, giving unusual clarity and definition of detail.

These new argus-eyed monsters look more like streamlined chicken brooders than cameras; and in the nine lens cameras, claimed to be more efficient than the 10-lens, all images are made on a single film. Each film roll is 200 feet long, good for 100 exposures with each of the nine "eyes."

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has been using just such an instrument now for more than a year with excellent results. Much of the pioneering work was accomplished by commercial firms, such as Fairchild's, in co-operation with United States Army and Navy services. The name of Maj. Albert W. Stevens, who yesterday photographed from above the Andes Mountains the path of the eclipse as it sped across the Pacific to Peru, and Maj. James W. Bagley figure prominently in the records of early photogrammetry.

In conducting such surveys as are planned for the AAA, a five-lens camera weighing 105 pounds is the usual instrument. The central lens takes a vertical photograph and the other four lenses take slightly oblique photographs. All five simultaneous pictures are then assembled into one composite in the form of a Maltese cross.

The scale of such a map is 1000 to 30,000, which reduces a whole state, say Massachusetts, to a composite picture some 33 by 22 feet. While mapping this State, photogrammetists flew a total of 24 hours and 40 minutes in four days of actual work.

Starting the first day from Boston, the plane proceeded to the western edge of Massachusetts, flew from north to south, back and forth, across the state, taking photographs at intervals of approximately one minute each which covered an area of about 15 miles. The plane flew at 15,000 feet and covered some 8000 square miles.

This map was made in order to provide an up-to-date record of new roads, town boundaries, reservoirs, ponds and changes in terrain which do not appear on any other map. Similar maps have been made for several other large sections of the country for the same reason, but the contracts recently awarded seven aerial companies are for the purpose of checking up on farmers receiving federal checks for soil conservation to make certain they have complied with their portion of the bargain made with the AAA in accordance with acts of Congress.

Canada is carrying on similar photogrammetry projects—but for the purpose of studying terrain in relation to natural resources, valuable ore deposits, etc. A five-year program has been inaugurated recently by the Mining Corporation of Canada.

George VI Rides In Troop Parade

LONDON, June 9 (AP) — King George VI rode at the head of his troops for the first time today in a birthday celebration almost six months late.

The King had commanded that there be no celebration of his forty-first anniversary last Dec. 14 because it came immediately after his succession to the throne abdicated by his brother, former King Edward VIII.

The deferred celebration was marked by a special trooping of the colors and a Horse Guards parade in which the equestrian monarch wore the uniform of the colonel-in-chief of the Grenadier Guards.

Outdoor Summer School To Begin 23d Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif., June 9—Education out of doors, under the shade of towering pines and cedars, at an elevation of 7000 feet.

Such is the tempting fare which Fresno State College will offer for the twenty-third consecutive year at its summer session, opening June 28.

The Sierra summer school, as the institution is called, is held at Huntington Hall in the High Sierras, 75 miles northeast of Fresno. The school was established in 1914. It offers courses for college students and teachers,

Merchant Marine

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Government, but only 39 of the Government ships are in service. The balance are rusting away in the various ship pools where they were concentrated after the World War boom left them stranded. Another 487 of the total are in the protected domestic coastwise and fresh water trade where the law prohibits foreign competition. The tanker fleet consists of 341 ships. The privately owned foreign trade fleet lists 381 ships.

Not only are most of these old ships, but they are also for the most part in the slow 10 to 11-knot speed category, whereas the new merchant ships being launched by other nations, notably Japan, are built for speeds of between 18 and 20 knots. Other nations are building rapidly, whereas American merchant ship construction has been lagging. The President pointed out that 1936 was the fifteenth consecutive year in which not a single seagoing ship of the general cargo-carrying type was built in an American shipyard for foreign trade. And in 1936 there was no ship of the combination passenger and cargo type under construction.

The commission inherited from predecessor agencies dealing with the merchant marine a sum of about $90,000,000 from which it will pay the operating subsidies which the new law substitutes for the old mail contract payments. These subsidies are in the process of being negotiated and presumably will amount to between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 a year.

Construction Funds

The President's recommendation to Congress calls for the appropriation in the third deficiency appropriation bill of $10,000,000 to be added to the ship construction fund, a revolving fund. In addition he asks to have the commission authorized to enter into contracts for ship construction in amounts not to exceed $150,000,000.

Under the new law the commission may subsidize the construction of new ships up to a maximum of 50 per cent of the cost—the percentage to be based on the differential between the cost in American and foreign shipyards. In addition to the subsidy the commission may loan 25 per cent of the cost. Thus the purchaser of the new ship might have to pay as little as 25 per cent in cash.

According to Mr. Kennedy, investigation has revealed ship lines financially able to bear their share of the cost of building and operating as many as 28 new ships. The figure of 95 ships is his objective. If ship lines are not found able to do their part in building the balance Mr. Kennedy has hinted that he will make use of optional features of the act under which the commission would own the ships outright and either charter them to private operators or operate them itself.

Major Difficulties

One of the difficulties in persuading ship operators to build and buy new ships are the liberal charter provisions of the act which make the charter of government owned ships more attractive than ownership. It is understood the commission plans to ask Congress for a revision of this provision to encourage the investment of private capital.

In terms of active foreign trade ships—ships in service and not laid up as many United States merchant ships are—the standing of the various nations is as follows:

	Number of Ships	Tonnage
Great Britain	2,129	13,209,000
Japan	602	3,025,000
Germany	463	2,747,000
United States	442	2,790,000
Italy	370	2,291,000
France	374	2,184,000

Modern Tonnage Compared

More significant than this comparison is that of active ships of 10 years of age or under. In this category of relatively modern tonnage the nations stand as follows:

	Number of Ships	Tonnage
Great Britain	704	4,407,000
Germany	132	947,000
Japan	115	704,000
France	64	500,000
Italy	42	423,000
United States	41	417,000

U. S.-Bermuda Airline

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Secretary Roper announced yesterday a temporary letter of authority had been granted to Pan American Airways for the operation of a scheduled airline between the United States and Bermuda. The final proving flight of this service was completed June 6 and regular service is expected to begin at once.

Hitler Reproved For Hostility To German Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—In a letter to Chancellor Adolf Hitler by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, general secretary emeritus of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, made public here today, Dr. MacFarland criticized Germany's religious policies.

Simultaneously, the council made public a resolution adopted by its executive committee last week, protesting against the Reich Government's ban against German delegates attending the World Conference of the Churches of Christ, State and Society, which meets at Oxford next month, declaring that this ban was proof of the Nazi Government's hostility to the Christian church.

Both Dr. MacFarland, in his letter, and the Council, in its resolution, declared that Chancellor Hitler had violated pledges he had made with regard to German religious affairs.

Dr. MacFarland's letter made it clear that the leading American clerical friend of Chancellor Hitler had split with him over the religious question, and that this break would have strong repercussions in church quarters in this country.

Dr. MacFarland, who wrote in his individual capacity, has been a champion of Germany for many years and has conferred and corresponded with the German Chancellor, one of his most important pleas for Nazi Germany following a visit he made to that country at Chancellor Hitler's invitation in 1933. The book, entitled, "The New Church and the New Germany: a Study of Church and State," was published in 1934, and the Chancellor's own supporters characterized it as "judicial, fair and factually correct." Dr. MacFarland, in his letter made public today, recalls to Chancellor Hitler that he endeavored in every case to give him "the benefit of the doubt."

Friendly Interview

"In the friendly interview with you to which I was invited (in 1933)," Dr. MacFarland said in his letter to the Führer, "you made not a few statements which could hardly be construed as other than promises. You were told frankly that the people of the United States believed that you proposed to control and absorb the church in the state. This you disclaimed explicitly and emphatically. You said that your chief desire was that the German evangelical church should be united with 'freedom and independence.' You declared that 'any intervention whatever of the Government of the Reich in the internal organization of the evangelical church, or any influence upon its doctrine, was out of the question.' You earnestly said that your only wish was that 'Christian education may be transmitted to the people.'

"When informed that certain protesting pastors had not had a hearing with you, you authorized me to tell them that they should have it. You declared that if any pastors 'did not agree with the decision or action of the Government on church affairs, such would be left to be dealt with by the church itself,' and you added, 'The church people will undoubtedly make clear their own influence by leveling the differences of opinion.'

"The pastor to whom I communicated your desire to listen to their protest was savagely attacked and beaten up," he continued. "You often extol personal courage, but you appear to define it solely in physical and combative terms. If you want to see German valor at its best, look at the pastors who are standing for freedom of the Christian Gospel, including those in jail or concentration camps.

"One does not need to go into detail, evidence or proof that you have seized control over the church, arrested multitudes of its pastors, confined many of them, and permitted not a few to be assaulted without open rebuke of their attackers.

"Instead of uniting the church, you have divided it between those who comply, those who are neutral and those who courageously oppose your domination.

"Instead of regarding the 'confession' of the church as sacred ground, you have endeavored to crush out its basic doctrine of the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of mankind.

"Instead of doing justice to the Jews, you have permitted them to be harassed and despoiled. Your treatment of them has been ruthless, without the slightest appearance of mercy.

"In your proclamation of Jan. 30, 1933, you begged to be given four years' time before people should judge. I have waited those four years, and what is the judgment?

"Let me give it by illustration, not as you did at Nuremburg last September, in terms of political economy, but in terms of moral and spiritual values. You spoke there of what you called 'a new code of ethics' and enlightened humanity'; of 'noble motives.' You condemn those who hate. You speak of 'detestable baiters.'

"I have been reading a paper called Der Stuermer. Not only does it explicitly teach and urge hate, hate, hate, but it does it in forms whose viciousness never would be believed by one who had not seen it.

"Worse still, there lies before me a picture book for children. It is being used in the schools. A hard-headed news correspondent says of it, 'It is difficult to express in words the hatred which is shown in the pictures.' A German teacher writes in Der Stuermer, 'My eight-year-old pupils are enthusiastic about it,' and that the pictures 'give them a great deal of pleasure.'

"Do you believe that you can teach and instill hatred of children for other children and expect them to develop any brotherhood, just because you tell them whom to hate? Is not hate an infection that may break out anywhere and that is most destructive to the personality of the hater?

"What can be the future of children who have been taught to find 'pleasure' in the portrayal of hatred?

"If your tendencies should be to remind me of similar evils in my own nation, I should humbly submit their existence among groups of our people, but remind you that that has little in common with the official approval of hate and the official teaching of it in schools, and still less in forcing it upon the German evangelical church."

Federal Wages and Hours Bill Assailed at Capital Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—The beginning of a barrage of opposition to the Black-Connery Wages and Hours bill was heard before the joint House and Senate Labor Committee today, along with further expressions of approval. The continued testimony came after President Roosevelt's comment at his press conference yesterday that he was opposed to "complicating" passage of the measure by adding the Borah anti-monopoly amendment.

Harvey Willson, general manager of the National Upholstery and Drapery Textile Association, today bitterly attacked the minimum wage, maximum hour measure.

"We believe that the bill represents a long step toward complete government control of industry and labor such as exists in several European countries," he began.

"We believe this bill, as a law, would be wholly unworkable and would result in confusion in industry far exceeding that connected with the attempt to administer the NIRA which was bad enough."

Roy Cheny, speaking for the Underwear Institute, of which he is managing director, said his organization would welcome "effective legislation having to do with the elimination of child labor, the fixing of a ceiling for hours of work and a floor for wages only.

"Extension of the bill beyond these three points would make it utterly impractical and unworkable as proved by our NRA experience." He opposed establishment of the proposed five-man labor standards board. Giving such a board discretionary powers now written into the bill would "be unwise and contrary to a democratic form of government."

Clarence O. Sherrill, president of the American Retail Federation, said his organization approved the theories of the bill but had not expressed its views on the bill itself. If enacted, he urged that it be made to follow more closely the example of the prison-made goods act, banning such goods where a state law prohibits their entry.

Arthur Besse of Boston, representing the Wool Manufacturers Association, said his association was opposed to child labor and in favor of the bill's aims, but that it "emphatically objects" to "unlimited authority" proposed for the board.

The foregoing witnesses appeared after the Rev. John A. Ryan, speaking for the National Catholic Welfare Council, had expressed his full approval of the measure.

Farley Lauds Women Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 9—New York Democratic women, here for a two-day annual convention ending tonight, heard themselves praised and challenged by Postmaster General James A. Farley and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, respectively, at a dinner meeting last night.

With more than 800 women leaders assembled, breaking all attendance records for such a gathering, the conference quickly developed a jubilee character, representative as it is of the prominent role women have come to have in government affairs.

Mr. Farley paid warm tribute to their influence in molding public opinion, declaring it had been the activities of women that facilitated attainment of such social reforms as old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, minimum wages for women in industry, humane immigration laws, playgrounds and parks and extended educational opportunities.

"It is hard to put your finger on just what men or women can do best," he said, "but you cannot deny that there has been more social progress in the United States in the past 18 years since women have had the vote and have co-operated with men in public affairs than there was in the whole history before women were enfranchised."

But in the eyes of Mrs. Roosevelt, women had to take their civic responsibilities still more seriously, and the President's wife called the delegates' particular attention to the inadequacies of the educational system in the training of young people. This had been impressed on her time and again, she said, and most recently in an interview with a group of sales girls from New York department stores who sought her advice about conditions governing their employment. Even the college graduates among them, she added, declared they had been fitted for no work save selling.

"If you really want to take care of your home and your own children, you have got to realize that the whole community is your home," she asserted. "Your responsibility is not in any way restricted to the four walls of your house or the members of one family."

Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, wife of the Governor, was a guest of honor at the dinner, which was laid for a virtual "Who's Who" of leaders in the party's feminine field. The other chief speaker of the evening was Charles Poletti, Justice of the State Supreme Court, youngest man to ever receive appointment to that bench and formerly counsel to Governor Lehman.

Housing Authority Appointments Urged For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—An engineer "experienced in housing and architectural problems," and a person "with broad financial background" should be two of the five appointees to the Philadelphia Housing Authority, it was recommended by the Committee of Seventy in a recent statement regarding bills authorizing aid by cities to Federal Housing projects and organizations of municipal housing authorities and a state board to supervise their work.

With power of eminent domain granted to the state board of housing, the city housing authority and the housing companies through the state board, the committee pointed out in this statement, "public officials and private companies will be able to plan the work of improving the living conditions of many citizens of Philadelphia without fear that their plans may be disrupted by persons who refuse to leave unsafe and insanitary areas.

"Philadelphia long has needed the authority for this civic improvement contemplated by this legislation. The Philadelphia Housing Authority will be composed of five persons: two to be selected by Mayor S. Davis Wilson, two by the city controller and the fifth to be selected by these four. It is hoped that politics will not influence these appointments.

"The Committeee of Seventy has appointed a special housing subcommittee to study this legislation and co-operate with the Housing Authority in any way possible. After making a tentative survey, C. Clarke Zantzinger Jr., chairman of the subcommittee, reported that an engineer experienced in housing and architectural problems, and a person with broad financial background, should be appointed on the Philadelphia Authority."

Rumors of Hitler Visit To Strategic East Prussia

MARIENWERDER, East Prussia, June 9 (AP)—Adolf Hitler may come to strategic East Prussia on July 19 to make an important party speech from the historic castle of Marienburg, seat of Teutonic knights, it was reported on apparently good authority today.

The speech, in so far as could be learned, may deal with frontier problems. It would be made before the oldest and highest leaders of the National Socialist Party and, in all likelihood, kept confidential.

A county party leader first disclosed the plans for the coming of the Reichsführer and 600 high National Socialist officials.

Only yesterday it was learned, Heinrich Himmler, chief of all German police, appeared unannounced in Danzig and inspected "SS" (Schutz Staffel bodyguard) formations numbering 9000 men. Herr Hitler himself is not expected to go there.

'Hot Dog' Faces Competition From New Road Titbits

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The American Automobile Association offered some statistics today on that gastronomic mongrel of the highway—the hot dog.

Forty million Americans, the association estimated, annually hit the open road. They spend $700,000,000 for food. A large portion of this goes for frankfurters—another name for the bun-bound comestibles.

"The hot dog," said the analysis, "once held a dominant position in the nation's vacation diet, but now must compete with such offerings as:

"Barbecue sandwiches.
"Southwestern hot tamales.
"Gulf coast pecan pies; jambalaya.
"Gumbo.
"Mississippi fried fish sandwiches."

The organization's statisticians said the hot dog is an offspring of the sausage that adorned the banquet tables of ancient Greece.

It came to the United States, they said, in the nineteenth century, but didn't leap into the culinary limelight until a Mr. Harry Stevens tried it on an early baseball crowd at New York's Polo Grounds.

"The phenomenon of motor travel," said the biographers, "was the major force that catapulted the 'red hots' into a position of dominance on the nation's playtime menu."

Australian Tonnage Far Ahead of British In Trading Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust. — The British Board of Trade correspondent, Hastings C. Reed, has released statistics concerning the net tonnages of shipping from Australia into British ports and clearances from British ports for Australian ports during the year 1936.

The trade homeward, Fremantle being invariably the port of final clearance from Australia, reveals the dispatch of a remarkably high percentage of cargo carriers. The total net tonnage cleared from Australia was 2,955,000, with cargo, out of a cargo and ballast total of 2,968,000 tons

Protest Program Urging 'Junior G-Man' Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—Protests against a radio program said to encourage youngsters to become "Junior G-Men" and follow up "suspicious characters" in their neighborhood, whom they are asked to report to the police department, are being voiced among parent and educator groups here.

The radio feature appears three times a week, according to a communication from the Child Study Association to the United Parents' Associations. The letter called attention to the "undesirability of such an approach to the crime problem."

According to members of the parent group, the program does harm in the matter of character formation of children.

Used-Car Buyers Guarded by Laws Voted in 10 States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 9—When people begin to shop around for a used automobile, they are going to have more protection in the future from the unscrupulous dealer, it is learned at the National Association of Secretaries of State here.

States are beginning to pass laws to protect the buyers and to see to it that dealers in used automobiles be registered. Furthermore, according to the new legislation, dealers must be bonded to protect the purchaser from loss through fraudulent claims as to title, freedom from liens, quality, condition or value of the vehicle he has bought.

Florida was the first state to take a legislative step when it enacted a used-car dealer bonding and registration law in 1935. This year Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, New Mexico, North Dakota, North Carolina, Oregon and Utah have followed Florida's example and placed similar measures on their statute books.

The various state laws, which are similar, require dealers to register all used or secondhand motor vehicles brought into the State for resale. The dealers must execute a bond in the amount of the sale price of the motor vehicle, warranting the title of the car. A fee for the registration of each vehicle and a fee for each bond filed with the designated state official are imposed.

Automobile dealers of Oregon, for example, under the new 1937 law, will be required to post a bond of $5000 with the secretary of state as a guarantee against fraud, misrepresentation or failure to deliver a valid title to the car. By another new act, persons importing used motor vehicles into Oregon for resale, except those for trade in on another new or used vehicle, must file a bond with the secretary of state of not less than the sale price of the vehicle, or not more than $1000, according to the report of the National Association of Secretaries of State.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

STOCKHOLM agency-firm wants representations of foodstuff articles especially fresh fruit and vegetables. Write FRUKT & KOLONIAL, Kungsgatan 44, Stockholm, Sweden.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street

GARAGES

HONSDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammells Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel. 52
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline—Pontiac Cars

REAL ESTATE

WE offer for sale 500 acres with radio-active springs directly facing Memorial Carving on Stone Mountain, Georgia. Write us for Special Report by Industrial Division, Georgia Power Company.

J. H. EWING & SONS, INC.
65 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

SAN MARINO, CALIF.—Real Estate, Sales, Rentals, Insurance, Property Management.
MONTGOMERY REALTY SERVICE
2557 Mission Street WA 2103 BL 72042

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. Send 25c for postage. American Mills, Dept. P-13, Indianapolis.

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commission; see our advertisement in The Weekly Magazine Section today. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD—House on ocean front, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, $700 for season; house 3 minutes from water, 4 bedrooms and bath, $500; well furnished. E. L. Goodwin, Dennis, Mass.

THUMB INDEXING

Holmes Thumb Index for Bibles and Works on Christian Science
RAPID PAGE FINDER CO.
13 Norway Street, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most or these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS

JANET WILLIAMS—Expert pianist and accompanist; European experience; New York City and vicinity, 125 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. BUckminster 2-0425

APARTMENTS TO LET

MOST DESIRABLE
ENVIRONMENT Plus LOCATION
If you are looking for a delightfully modern suite within easy walking distance of downtown Boston, we invite you to inspect these offerings.
4 Rooms (2 Baths) Dinette, Kitchenette. 3 Rooms, Bath, Dinette, Kitchenette. Also 1 Room and Bath.
Maid Service and Dining Room
50 Commonwealth Ave.
Corner of Berkeley Street
Commonwealth 1018

JAMAICA PLAIN
- SPACIOUS
- BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED
- 5-6-7 ROOMS

Featuring —
G. E. Refrigeration, Tennis Courts
Private way to Jamaica Pond
Very reasonable rents
FRANK S. DELAND, Agent
22 Beacon St., Boston LAF 2630

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—Cool, airy 4-room suite at much reduced subrental; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; renewal after September optional. LAF. 4306 days.

BOSTON—To sublet for the summer, small, nicely furnished, nicely located apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. KEN. 4033.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished, full housekeeping facilities, switchboard, gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-9300.

TO RENT for summer, furnished or unfurnished, 2 rooms, 1 with fireplace; Newton Highlands, Mass., near Crystal Lake, churches and schools; refs. exchanged. Tel. CEN. 0057-M, or write Box K-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 222 Beacon St.—One room and bath to sublet for July and August; convenient location. Tel. Com. 9382.

BROOKLINE—Furnished, Sublet
3 large outside rooms, colored tile bath, shower and fixtures; free refrigeration and light; Mason Terrace near Coolidge Corner; reasonable. KEN. 7360 days (Mass.).

GREENWICH VILLAGE, N. Y. C.—Sublet, July, August; sacrifice for quick action; 4 cool rooms, garden with fountain, refrigeration, fireplace, radio, books; tiled bath, shower; completely furnished and equipped; $60. Phone WI. 7-0895.

PORTLAND, MAINE, 10 Deering St.—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, dressing room, bath, kitchenette, refrigeration. EDITH G. MAYO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractively furnished three room, kitchen, bath; desirable location near Nat'l Cathedral; June 1-Sept. 15. Cl. 6208.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

NEW 7-PASSENGER CARS with uniform chauffeur guides to all places of interest; reasonable rates by hour, day or week. Tel. Asp. 1500, Brookline. Mass. Alden Park Cab Co.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

SEVEN-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
(Owner-Driver)
Trips of special interest to Christian Scientists; available by hour or day. FRED MOULTON, Brookline, Mass. ASP. 3313-4820.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY TIME HOUSE
In the Catskill Mountains; supervised swimming pool; a delightful vacation spot; camp activities; small group; $10 weekly. Phone UN 4-6262, or write MRS. SINCLAIR, 435 W. 119th St., Apt. 1-L, New York City.

VACATION home, loving care for young children; refined family; ideal location, woods, fields, brook. Box 556, Meriden, Conn.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Refined farm home in New England for boy 16 during summer. Write Box K-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOKBINDING

JOURNALS, Sentinels, Pamphlets; rebinding Textbooks, Bibles, Concordances, Libraries. Write for definite appointment. F. KLASA, 350 E. 92nd St., N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AVERILL LAKE, VERMONT — Splendidly equipped, modern cottage; housekeeping facilities; beautiful location; folders. M. A. Butler, Dedham, Mass.

FOR SALE—Summer cottage at Intervale, N. H., on Thorn Hill Road; large living room with fireplace, two bedrooms, running water and bath, oil heat in kitchen range; garage under house; ideally located for winter sports. Inquire E. S. S., 40 Clifton Ave., Marblehead, Mass. Tel. 66.

GREAT CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, Casco Bay, Me.—Well equipped summer camps for rent, 8 cabins; country and sea shore; near beach and golf. Box K-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Longwood (Mass.) 2714.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine—6-room cottage; near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 15 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 0426-W.

LAKE WILLOUGHBY, VERMONT
Cottage "Ourdream" to let; all modern improvements; accommodate six; screened-in porch, 10 ft. wide on 3 sides; fireplace; ice, wood, running water; rowboat, garage. C. C. AVERILL, 54 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass. COM. 9416, PARKway 3174-M.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Small cottage 100 years old on secluded private estate on Great South Bay; furnished, $30 month to the right people only; car necessary. Address C. F. N., Moriches.

POCONOS, PA., South Sterling—Month of July; 6-room cottage; all modern conveniences. MISS MARIE RUMPP, 5710 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

SELL—LET — Lakeside cottages; electricity, running water, bath, $100-$150 season, $10-$22 week. NOYES FARM, Tilton, N. H.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting and rugs; extraordinary reductions to reduce stock; swatches submitted. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., New York.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs, Carpets. Cleaning and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City.
Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3310

CORSETS, Corselettes, Brassieres; youthful lines for all figures. WILLIAM B. HANDE, VERA K. BAKER, 349 W. 57th, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

BEACH LAKE, PA.—West Shore House offers opportunity for quiet and restful vacation; modern improvements; near church; swimming. MRS. H. F. BUDD, Tel. Beach Lake 9023 R3.

COUNTRY home on Long Island for adults or children; near water and church; terms reasonable. Address MRS. M. BUCHER, 23 Fordham Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

FORGE RIVER FARM HOUSE, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.—Every modern comfort and refinement; home-raised food; ideal rest home. Phone Center Moriches 34.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Overlooking Little Squam Lake; boating, bathing, fishing; magnificent scenery; moderate rates; write for booklet.

POCONO MTS.—Attractive, quiet farm away from traffic; brook near house; swimming, tennis; fine meals; 3 hrs. from New York; refined Americans, $16 to $23; booklet; telephone Mt. Pocono 36R11. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

QUIET country home in the Allegheny foothills offers peace, harmony, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms; $13 weekly. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

THE GABLES, North Conway, N. H.—A village inn of comfort and refinement in the White Mountains; special rates during June.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2086

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
40 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 590 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive elimination of termites and household vermin. LO. 5-8600, 500 5 Av., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE

NICE 8-room house suitable for home and business, near The Mother Church. For appointment, Com. 6175 afternoons, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CHESTER, NOVA SCOTIA—Modern colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 lavatories, 2-car garage, beautiful views, water front. MRS. H. S. BRADFORD, 25 Park St., Brookline, Mass. BEAcon 1390.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality, newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made; reliable fur storage, repairing, remodeling; low summer rates. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W. 29th St., New York City, 4th Floor. Longacre 5-4047.

HAIR DRESSERS

To Complete Your Charm

Restore the youth to your hair—try our famous Aromo oil shampoo. Have your hair styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.

ROMAN 565 BOYLSTON STREET Boston, Mass., Copley Sq.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BUS BOY wanted, quick and qualified for eleven miles from Boston; only thoroughly experienced need apply; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Woburn 0240 for appointment.

HOTEL CLERK, experienced, under thirty-five; Christian Scientist preferred; residential hotel nineteen miles from N. Y. C. Write Box B-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MAN wanted for high class bakery; pies, cakes, specialties; only first class workmen need apply; good wages; permanent; near Milwaukee, population 17,000. Box N-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Competent general helper in rest home near N. Y. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, mechanically inclined, to assist superintendent of active established real estate development in Northern New Jersey; excellent opportunity for right man; state all qualifications, including salary to start, in first letter. Write Box S-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOSTESS—Experienced; residential hotel 18 miles N. Y. C.; willing assume additional duties; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box B-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Housekeeper to take full charge motherless home; father, 2 children (7 years and 20 months); good home but small salary. Write, giving particulars and phone, J. FRITZ, 87-18 132nd Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-eight.

QUIET and secluded home for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Free. 7

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Unusually attractive, cool rooms overlooking the Public Garden, for permanent or transient guests; summer prices. Com. 2809.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 2—Attractive single and double rooms, conveniently located and near subway. COM. 8962.

BOSTON, 327 Huntington Ave., Suite 36, or wing janitor—Clean, pleasant room for 1 or 2; next to bath; all conveniences. LAF. 9350.

BOSTON, 89 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Attractive single and double rooms; convenient location. MRS. DRETLER. COM. 8261.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large and small room, hot and cold water; permanent or transients. COM. 0323.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St.—Attractive, outside rooms, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. KEN. 0203.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

BOSTON—Pleasant double room with lavatory; also single room; opposite The Mother Church Park. COM. 6007.

BOSTON—Large front room, kitchen; couple employed, or lady; $4. Call 460 Huntington Ave., Apt. 1.

COME to quaint old Marblehead, Mass.—Pleasant rooms, private family, piazza, ocean view. Miss Hunnewell, 27 High St., Tel. 2220.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Large room, two windows; corner rooms, private bath; five windows; two exposures; single, double; well furnished; newly decorated; references. Newtown 9-9136.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass. — Rooms, modern house on harbor, $10 up per week; commuting distance to Boston. Kinsley, 3 Ft. Sewall Terrace, tel. 1939-R.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON

N. Y. C., 86th St.—Sunny room, twin beds; modern apartment; opposite bathroom; suitable 1-2 business people; privileges optional; references. SA. 2-5955.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—On ocean front, desirable rooms, private home; near good restaurants; easy commuting Boston. MRS. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St.

ROOMS WANTED

NEWPORT, R. I.—Woman wishes room and bath or small apt. for summer. Box R-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

ALLEY'S SUMMER FARM
Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Every modern convenience; unexcelled table; food products direct from our farm; bathing, dancing, golf and other sports nearby; $18 per week. Phone Wappingers Falls 81-W-12. MRS. GEORGE ALLEY, Proprietor.

BOARDERS wanted, country home near seashore; beautiful sunsets; home cooking; rates reasonable. MRS. SETH JOYCE, Swans Island, Atlantic, Me.

CLIFF INN, cor. Cliff and Chestnut Streets, overlooking Marblehead Harbor, Mass. Tel. Marblehead 636. Now open. Piazza dining room.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND Casco Bay, Me.
Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double.
Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry

Flagstones
Lovely colonial home, cool, restful rooms overlooking small lake; nice meals; 3 minutes' walk to the sea. Cape Playhouse and Cinema; church car maintained; jaunts around the Cape planned. Route 6, Dennis, Mass.

FOR BOYS 12 to 18, on farm near Montpelier; instruction and activities under competent leaders in general farming and woodcraft; hiking, swimming, sports, etc.; altitude 1200 feet; pine woods and lake; rate $15 weekly; Write for information. DOUGLAS W. SCHARF, Adamant, Vermont.

GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 DANE STREET, BEVERLY, MASS.
Open Year Round Tel. 2015 Reasonable

IDEAL guest home on South River's loveliest point; near Annapolis; excellent table from home products; spacious lawn; swimming; $15 weekly. WHITE HOUSE, Riva, Maryland.

MONOMOYCK INN CHATHAM On Cape Cod
Excellent food and lodging Cape Cod color and Cape Cod hospitality. Come and stay with us a while; $5-$6 daily, $28-$35 weekly. Folder on request.
DORIS AND CARL CHANDLER

The Nauset on Cape Cod
Guests by the day, week or season.
East Orleans, Mass. Tel. 273 B. T. BISHOP

THE BOULDERS—A stone and timber house adapted to gracious living; beautiful view; quiet; $20 up. Woodstock, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES

Out at Sea—Two Acres
Finest Location on the Atlantic Coast
First Cliff, Scituate
MASSACHUSETTS

My All Year Round Sea Shore Home
ready for immediate occupancy—five bed rooms, two baths, three fireplaces (plenty of driftwood); three-car garage, with servant's quarters. Complete isolation from auto noise and gas; private driveway. Owner now in residence. Property is For Sale; but would be rented if purchase were contemplated.

JAMES H. STEDMAN
PHONE SCITUATE 955

FOR RENT at Wading River, North Shore, L. I.—Well furnished three-room bungalow; screened porch, improvements; secluded; mile to beach; overlooks Sound. SMITH, 8645 130th Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Nice home, 5 rooms, all furnished, garage; quiet location; near the seashore; $150 for season. Write STELLA HART, Box 24, Swan's Island, Maine.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Very reasonable, completely furnished summer home; best location on Frontenac Island, Thousand Islands (10 minutes from Clayton), 5 bedrooms, piano, large porches, boathouse with covered pavilion, large skiff. NORMA ALLEWELT, 437 Columbus Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SUMMER rental at Rockport, Mass.; newly built Cape Cod cottage; furnished; six rooms, bath; electric refrigerator; pyrofax; laundry; garage; quiet section of the town; reasonable rental. Apply to Edward W. Smith, 37 Main St., Rockport, Mass. Tel. 2353 or 972.

SUMMER RENTALS

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Furnished 7-room house; garage; secluded; ½ mile Needham Centre; $75 monthly. Box P-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Pleasant 8-room house; garage; large shady lot; screened porch; excellent location; $75 monthly. Tel. 0825.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking. Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter. 80 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn and old fur coats, such as Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and other furs. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y., opposite Macy's, near Broadway. Chickering 4-4408.

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian, Mink, Leopard and others; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis. 7-7969.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

ELDREDGE STORAGE
COLD STORAGE
For Furs and Winter Garments
Local and Long Distance Moving
3526 Atlantic Avenue
(Since 1886)

Grammercy Dress Shop
Fashion Corner
DRESSES — COATS
SUITS — MILLINERY
Sizes up to 52. Phone 4-7341
South Carolina at Pacific Avenue

CRANFORD

REEL-STRONG COAL CO., Inc.
JAMES A. STRONG, Pres.
COAL—OIL—COKE
Tel. Cr. 6-0900
Corner Union and North Ave.
Cranford, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571 8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEPARATE WATER FOR EACH WASH
145 Gallons of Pure, Soft Water. Result—a Sweet, Clean, Homelike Service. Starched and Finished as You Like It. Five-Hour Service If Desired.
BOND LAUNDRIES
317 MAIN ST. OR. 4-7575

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

First House of Lanz Founded 1878
Harry P. Lanz, Inc.
Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry and Silverware
Silversmiths Bldg. 15 Maiden Lane
Suite 501 REctor 2-2579

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP
We welcome visitors to our shop
Greeting Cards and Circulating Library
15 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open Evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

GROVE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Expert
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
273 NO. GROVE STREET
OR 3-0797
At Park Avenue

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

ELIZABETH

KLEIN'S
Dresses, Coats and Suits
At Popular Prices
1129 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
PHONE CONNECTION

"Doing One Thing Well"
Cleaning Fine Rugs
OUR REPUTATION AS LEADERS IS OUTSTANDING
Banbury & Burnett
77 W. Grand St. EL. 2-1219

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
JEWELERS—OPTICIANS
Nationally Advertised Merchandise
Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Tel. ESsex 3-5481 John W. Rea
Experienced in all branches of Beauty Culture
Super Curline
Featuring a permanent, put in by live steam! Guaranteed
• SPECIAL •
We are giving a steamed oil treatment free with each Permanent!
This special good until June 1st.
—Open Friday Evening—
1039 Springfield Ave., Second Floor

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave., Irvington Center

Printing
PLATELESS ENGRAVING
Fine Quality Workmanship
Correct Forms for
Social and Business Announcements
IRVINGTON
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS, INC.
1011 Springfield Ave. Phone ES. 2-9659

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
Westinghouse Electric Refrigerators
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

Graduation Flowers
Telephone or Telegraph Orders will receive careful attention.
De Kimpe's Floral Shop
285 Central Ave., Tel. Jour. Sq. 2-0924

THE GLOBE JUNIOR SHOP, Inc.
Infants' Wear
Boys' and Girls' Exclusive Wearing Apparel. Dr. Posner Shoes for Boys and Girls from 1 day to 16 years.
326 Central Avenue Tel. Web. 4-6522

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3506

JERSEY CITY *(Continued)*

H. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

MAPLEWOOD

"Four Square" Esso Station
Esso
TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Alfred Hartlieb, Prop.
Springfield Ave. Cor. Pierson Rd. SO-2-9792

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
Try a jar of our own Mayonnaise
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Remember Dad
With a Useful Gift from our Men's Shop
• • •
Father's Day
Sunday, June Twentieth
• • •
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875
Montclair's Department Store

Table Linens, Damask Cloths and Napkins, Embroidered Dinner Sets
E. B. & J. H. Clegg
THE LINEN SHOP, INC.
418 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
Reductions from 50 Per Cent
Silver
Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
40 CHURCH STREET

Royal Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.
RUG CLEANING and REPAIR SERVICE
ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALTY
Rugs Insured While in Our Care
STORAGE
John Pearson, Pres.
Harry Kerrian, Mgr.
70 So. 8th St., Newark Market 3-2848

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Red Cross Shoes
QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Sizes 3½ to 10—Widths AAA-EE
404 Bloomfield Avenue
Wellmont Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

Buy FUEL from
KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.
MONTCLAIR N. J.
LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
19 Grove St. Tel. MO. 2-8300

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, INC.
Open up a Charge Account
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Socony Vacuum Products
684 Bloomfield Ave. 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N. J. Phone Mont. 2-0510

Freytag and Anderson
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Monclair 2-2921—2922

Solve your Laundry Problems at
THE BEST LAUNDRY
Hand Work—Personal Professional Service under the Supervision of GERTRUDE JOY CRAIG
26 years' experience
We Specialize in Table Linens
607 VALLEY ROAD, Upper Montclair
Montclair 2-8013

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Washington Florist Inc
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

P. J. YOUNG
DRY GOODS COMPANY
New Brunswick, N. J.
Young's for Quality!
TELEPHONE 5300

If It Grows We Have It
DAVIDSON BROS.
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Fancy Groceries
359 George Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

GAY'S BEAUTY PARLOR

Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Dyeing
Also All Other Branches of Beauty Culture
Phone 1759
46 Livingston Avenue

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
(7055
Or. 3-)7056
A Specialty

$1 Per Week
Buys New Portable Typewriter
Any Make
Orange Typewriter Co.
192 Main St. Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

Tally-Ho-Inn
Open Sundays
147 So. Orange Ave. SO-2-9794
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
MRS. FULCHER MRS. GARRETSON

GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
Tires - Batteries - Gas
Auto Supplies
Tel. SO. 2-4331
157 West So. Orange Ave.

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes
All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

WESTERMAN'S
A Little Folks' Fifth Avenue—in the Heart of Paterson.
Infants' and Juveniles' Wear
Simplex-Flexies
99 Van Houten St., Just Off Main St.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

Garden Furniture
Beach Chairs Beach Umbrellas
Garden Equipment of every description
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
Phone Plainfield 6-0005, 6-0006
A. M. GRIFFEN HARDWARE CO., Inc.
20-34 SOMERSET STREET
"Plainfield's Oldest and Largest Hardware Store"

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
•
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PLAINFIELD *(Continued)*

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians Since 1865
The Colonial Home
TEANECK 6-0202
MORTUARY
HOBOKEN 3-0820

RIDGEWOOD

A Complete Line of
White Footwear
for your summer needs.
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

GARDEN FURNITURE
Beach Chairs Beach Umbrellas
and garden equipment of every description
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
R. 6-0106—6-0107
Ridgewood Hardware Co.
Incorporated
"The Big Store"
9-13 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth FLORIST
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

RUTHERFORD

A Fine Selection of
PALM BEACH and TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS
at WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
5-7 Sylvan Street Tel. Ru. 2-1178

RUTHERFORD NATIONAL BANK
Conservative Trust Service to protect your estate now and later.
RUTHERFORD
CARLSTADT LYNDHURST
EAST RUTHERFORD

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries—Radios
75 Park Ave. at Ridge Road
Tel. Ru. 2-1519

SUMMIT

Telephone Summit 6-4068
G. I. McNEIL
Upholstering—Draperies
Venetian Blinds—Slip Covers
55 Union Place Summit, New Jersey

Fuel Sales Corporation
679 Morris Avenue, Springfield, N. J.
Tel. Milburn 6-0880
NORGE PRODUCTS
Automatic Heating Oil or Gas Burners
Air Conditioning Stokers

TEANECK

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4771

TRENTON

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
119 East Hanover Street
TRENTON, N. J. Ph. 5211

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal . Lumber . Millwork
Mason Materials . Hardware
Paint

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Willard Batteries General Tires
Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
443 NORTH AVE., WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 2-1030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth
For The Girl Graduate
Dresses—Wraps
Gifts

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
ERIE, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE
STETSON MILLINERY
PRINTZESS COATS
BRADLEY KNITWEAR

MOYER
Jeweler 24 W. 10 Street
SHEA'S THEATRE BLDG.
Fine Clothes
Hats • Shoes
Haberdashery
Reasonably Priced
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE ST., ERIE

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
BURNETT'S Liquid Mix and Vanilla
We carry many other Nationally Advertised Products
29 West Seventh Street Phone 23-637

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
• Flowers for All Occasions •
704 STATE STREET PHONE 22-042

PULAKOS
Candies — Salted Nuts
Fountain Service
Dainty Lunches
926 STATE STREET

TROST *Shoe Shoppe*
WHITE SHOES
Yes! We have them
For the entire family.
14 West 8th St. Phone 24-670

FORD E. O'DELL
Erie's Growing Jeweler
— Watches —
For Graduation Gifts
107 West 9th St. Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the WATCH *for you."*

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality — Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH ST. PHONE 23-198

KITCHENS
TIRE SERVICE, INC.
Firestone Tires
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
Batteries—Lubrication
Complete Car Service
8th and Peach Streets Phone 23-691

B. F. SIEGER
For the June Bride
A Lasting Gift of Silver
We Carry
Gorham—Towle—Alvin
Sterling Silver
Also a Beautiful Line of Plated Ware.

HARRISBURG

Annette Kellerman, Catalina Bromley, Kamancha and Hollywood
Swim Suits
For Women and Misses
Exclusively in Harrisburg at
POMEROY'S

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear, Maids' Uniforms and Apron Sets
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

McINTYRE'S
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE
Salted Nuts, 89c lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates, 60c lb.
Butter Creams (Choc. and Van.) 60c lb.
Chocolates and Bon Bons—all our own make.
Pastry—Rolls—Pies—Groceries—Meats and Provisions—Dining Room

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

We stock many Monitor-advertised items including
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS CHICKEN and PUDDINGS
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

SLIGHT BROTHERS
PLUMBING and HEATING
741 Yorkway Place
Ogontz 4211

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 3156 daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Anna Perrin
Couturiere Française
Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Suits
Created for the Individual Personality
1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
309 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 6812

THE CAKE BOX
Cakes and Pastries that are different
Strictly homemade products of highest quality
Orders taken for all occasions
105 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

William Anna HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

READING

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
WHITE SHOES
Sizes 4 to 9 Widths AAA to C
Exclusively at
POMEROY'S

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

SAYLOR'S
Salt Water Taffy
18 varieties — 25c a lb.
a favorite with the Kiddies
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6253

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
606-7 BROOKS BUILDING

C Young
Your Hairdresser
Modern Equipment
Cheery Service
COAL EXCHANGE BUILDING
Tel. 5686

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON *(Continued)*

Coursen's
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

SEWICKLEY

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION $5,000 INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR MEMBER
Our friends keep increasing.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

Hugh A. McMaster
Flowers of Quality
Pottery Glassware
503 BEAVER ST.
Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
A Wedding Gift for Every Bride Found Here

A Reminder that we carry
BURNETT'S pure VANILLA
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Greeting Cards and Stationery
PENGUIN BOOK SHOP
434 Beaver Street

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

For That Party
Abbott's De Luxe Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
Phone 857 We Deliver

PALM BEACH SUITS
at
BUCHNER'S
Open Evenings

Keep Cool with an Electric Fan
SUPLEE'S

UPPER DARBY

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL RD. BLVD. 2528
Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Bleaching *Dyeing*
Expert Permanent Waving
By Efficient Hairdressers
203 McClatchy Bldg. 69th and Market Sts. UPPER DARBY, PA.

LEWIS BROS.
Now located at
2223 Garrett Rd., Drexel Park
Upper Darby
PRIME MEATS
FRESH DRESSED POULTRY
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Phones: Blvd. 673 — Clearbrook 588

YORK

FUR STORAGE
Dry Cold Storage Vaults on Premises
Insured Against Fire, Theft and Moths. Minimum charge, $2.50
YORK FUR SHOP
31 N. George St., York, Pa. Tel. 46200

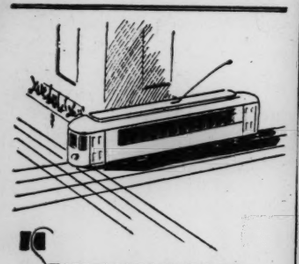
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Worth Knowing



STREET CARS CARRIED MORE PASSENGERS IN 1936 THAN DID ANY OTHER TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Last year the number of passengers carried by all types of public vehicles was 13,024,000,000. Of this total 56 per cent traveled by street car, 23 per cent by motor coaches, 18 per cent by elevated railways, etc.

Come With Me To Mexico

33

Popocatépetl And Ixtaccíhuatl

As you near the City of Mexico you will undoubtedly do as we did—keep a sharp eye out toward the southeast. For almost any minute now, provided that the day is bright, you will glimpse the first outlines of snow-clad Popocatépetl and Ixtaccihuatl. (I realize that you were probably taught in school to call "Popo" Po-po-cat'-a-petl; but down here you will have to accustom yourself to Po-po-cah-tay'-paytl. And his charming mate is called Iks-tahk-see'-wahtl.)

I offered a little prize for the first one in our party to descry the white mountains, but I managed to win it myself. For while the two other members of the party were searching along the horizon, I was looking up. And goodness knows how long I must have been seeing them before I realized that they were mountains—they looked like great clouds, for the bases had been blended into the horizon.

I have not seen all the beautiful peaks on this continent, but I have feasted my eyes on most of them; and if the folks who swear by Mt. Rainier, Mt. Shasta, Mt. Hood, Pikes Peak, and by the dozens in Canada and Alaska, will pardon me, I must confess that no other mountains have given me quite the thrill that magnificent Popo and his lovely companion lavished on me.

Popo is a perfect white cone, towering 17,876 feet. And during the last six months he seems to have relighted his fires—at least, we saw wisps of pale smoke issuing from the crater.

But Ixtaccíhuatl is my favorite. She is not so high as Popo, although 17,343 feet is high anywhere; but she is beautiful beyond words. She lies—asleep, they say—with a white sheet over her, but as true a representation of a woman's figure as you could hope to find. And it isn't a freak formation that takes on this special form only from a special spot. Whether you marvel at her from the east or west, the north or south, there she lies in state, full length before you.

No matter what you have rated as first in your chamber of beautiful memories, be ready for a change when you see dusk gradually steal over Ixtaccíhuatl, capturing first the base, leaving this beautiful woman suspended whitely in midair! And if there is a moon—but I must find some new and more beautiful words before I can do justice to that scene.

And now just a word of explanation to my co-workers here at headquarters: In a little English course last year I cautioned against the flippant use of "wonderful," "marvelous," etc. If you must use these words, don't waste them on hats, teeth, dinners, houses, babies, etc.; save them for Popocatépetl and Ixtaccíhuatl.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Snicker in the news—Milwaukee teachers have unsuccessfully protested a school board committee decision not to change algebra textbooks. The teachers say they can no longer interest pupils in problems of automobiles going 15 miles an hour.

St. Louis Star-Times: A magazine writer says women control 70 per cent of family incomes. This statement puzzled us considerably for a moment until it occurred to us that the remaining 30 per cent goes for taxes.

New Yorker: Dick Merrill's round trip to England was an inspiring performance. He made the entire journey in bad weather and without the aid of ping-pong balls or Harry Richman.

Milwaukee Journal: A young husband in the Far West who polished the sedan with a bride's pancake by mistake for a chamois has been given one more chance.

Humorist: A vacuum - cleaner salesman who was charged with causing annoyance recently gave his name as Wolf. It seems that he just couldn't be kept from the door.

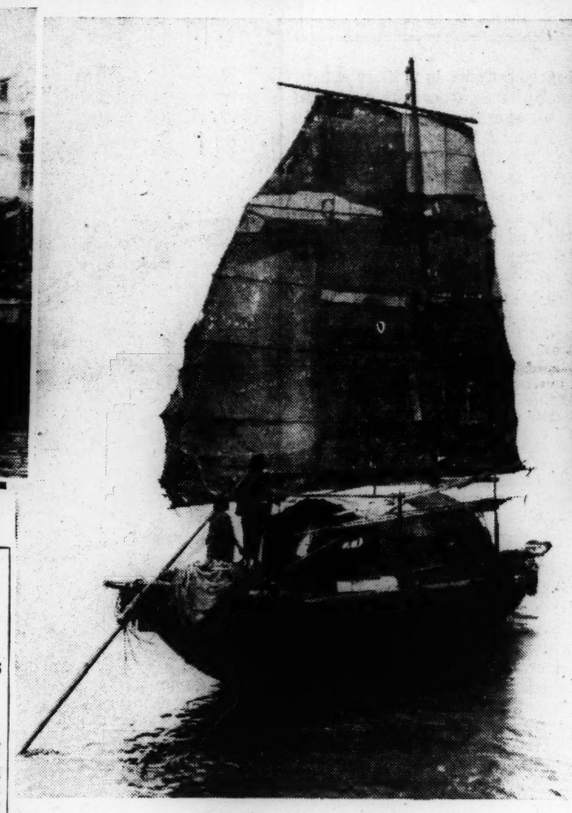
Washington Post: A cub reporter confided to us today that he knows a rewrite man who could put "Gone With the Wind" on a post card.

Pepper Box: Imagination is the fine art of putting together things that are not there.

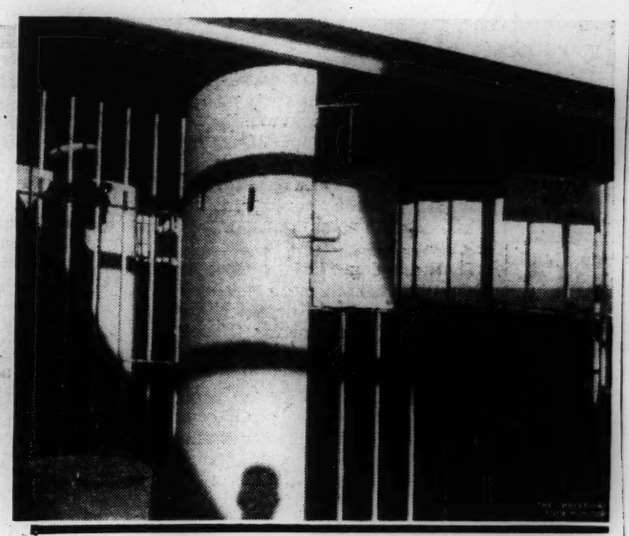
In the Far East With a Member of the Monitor Camera Club

Photographs by Jackson Keith, Boston

River Scene at Hong Kong



A Battered Chinese Junk



Ship's Bridge Barred Against Pirate Assaults

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Perhaps this cryptic message would fit better in the Lighter Vein column. Anyway, there's a hint to look for a smile or two:

EFO PYXEOQ NYGDFOC PFOH

X BILSO EL FXV XH *AQOHJF.

HL PLHCOQ; FO PYB LHJO VK

IQLAOBBLQ YE BJFLLN.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the African country annexed by Italy last year —— add the number of letters in the full name of the Emperor of that country at the time of the Italian conquest ——; subtract the number of the day in May, 1936, on which Mussolini formally announced the annexation ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the capital of the annexed country ——, and divide by the number of letters in the name of the Italian marshal who headed the conquest, and who was later named as Governor General with the title of Viceroy ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Berkeley, Calif., reader shares the following: Try changing 3 of the Gospels, MARK to LUKE in 4 moves, and LUKE to JOHN in 6 steps.

How Many Inches?

A West Philadelphia, Penna., reader shares this good old-timer: Three books stood on a shelf, marked Vol. I, Vol. II, and Vol. III. Each book was 2 inches thick, including the covers, each of which was one eighth of an inch thick. A worm ate from the first page of the first book to the last page of the last book. How many inches did the worm travel?

Correct Terms

Here are more classifications for groups of animals, shared by a reader from George School, Penna. The first has been checked. Can you correctly classify the others?

1	calf	eel	
2	kitten	salmon	
3	joey	cow	✓
4	whelp	turkey	
5	gosling	goat	
6	parr	fox	
7	kid	goose	
8	poult	hen	
9	elver	kangaroo	
10	pullet	cat	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Patriotic Assemble

For this jolly Fourth of July contest, enough card tables to accommodate the guests should be set on the porch or lawn, or wherever the party is being held. On each table place several needles, thread, scissors and a tube of paste.

Put into a basket plenty of articles which are either distinctively red or white or blue in color. The greater the variety of articles the better. There might be bits of cloth and strips of crepe paper of the three colors; also buttons, marbles, matchsticks (colored), crayons, colored toothpicks, lead pencils, flowers—in fact, any small trinket that is either red, white, or blue.

Pass the basket to the guests and tell each to take "something red, something white, and something blue." After all have made their selections, announce that they must make something, no matter what, from the three things selected. Set a time limit, and award a suitable prize for the article which, in the judgment of the group, is the best. —A. C. H., York, Penna.

Vocations

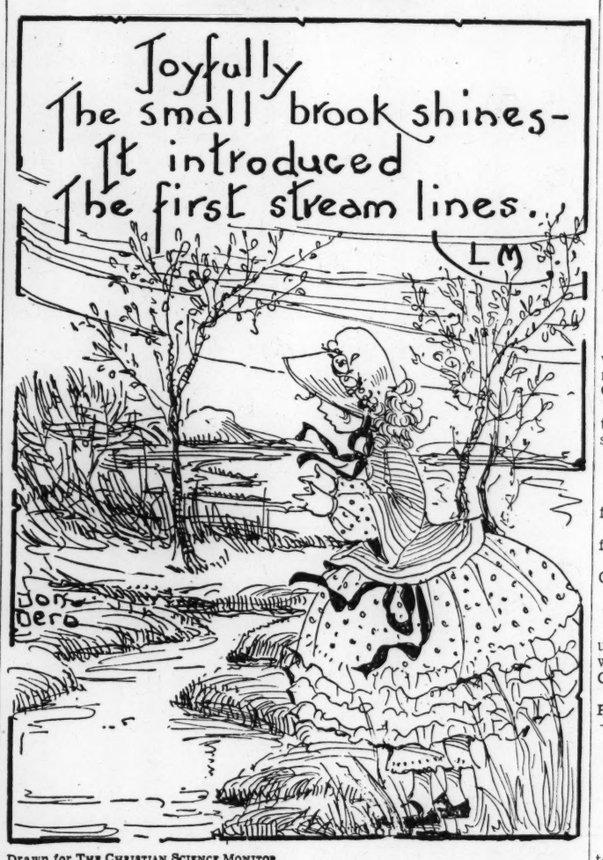
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Oilcloth Music Rolls

A woman who had made her own child an oilcloth music roll, found she could make these for sale. She took black oilcloth and cut it wider and longer than sheet-music size. She bound the edges with tape, and simply sewed on a tie-around tape fastener, so when the music was rolled the oilcloth cover could be wrapped round the roll; and in this way the music was easily carried and was kept from getting torn, soiled, or wet.

Some rolls she monogrammed, and some she made of one color oilcloth, binding the roll in colored tapes. The articles could be sold so reasonably that she had little trouble in disposing of them. Some she left at the studio and they sold on sight.—M. C. R. Boone, Iowa.

Sunbonnet Sue



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Worth While

Newspapers should keep the channels open to the public for the positive and worth while, and omit much of the negative and useless. Permanent success in most endeavors is found on the side of the positive—the habit of hoping for, finding, and presenting the clean and the genuine.—Ernest C. Moses in "Our United States."

In Lighter Vein

Coming Out

A fashionably dressed woman approached the flower-seller and asked for a shilling's worth of blooms. After the purchase she inquired:

"Will you be here next Wednesday, as I shall want some flowers for my daughter? She's coming out that day."

"She shall have the best on the market, ma'am," the woman answered. "What's she in for?"—The Periscope.

Huh!

Mr. and Mrs. had just returned from church service.

Mrs.: "Did you notice the new hat Mrs. Brown had on today?"

Mr.: No—er——I'm afraid I was dozing a little.

Mrs.: "Huh; a lot of good the service did you!"

Success

"I painted something for last year's academy."

"Was it hung?"

"Yes, near the entrance where everybody could see it."

"Congratulations! What was it?"

"A board saying 'Keep to the left.'"—Pearson's.

She's Elected

Music Teacher: "Now, Freddy, I want you to learn a new song this morning called, "Oh, to be happy! Oh, to be free!"

Freddy: "Well, I think Molly ought to sing that, Miss Brown. I'm four; she's free."—Pearson's.

I Should Say So!

Auctioneer: "What am I offered for this statue of Jefferson?"

Voice from crowd: "That isn't Jefferson; that's Bach."

Auctioneer; "Thanks, brother. Guess I'd better dust off my Bible!"

Should Think So

"Unless our eyes grossly deceive us, 'And so—Victoria' has 'best seller' written all over its 576 pages."—The Church Times.

Rather monotonous perhaps.—Punch.

Hopeful

Proud Father: "The man who marries my daughter will get a prize."

Suitor: "May I see it, please?"

—Tit-Bits

"I got rid of that salesman, dear."

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"And what was your opinion of the Grand Canyon?"

"Just gorges."

Daily Anecdote

Something New

To Horace Greeley, the famous editor, a woman once wrote: "Our church is in dire financial straits. We have tried every device to keep it going—fairs, strawberry festivals, oyster suppers, a donkey party, turkey banquets, Japanese weddings, mock marriages, and box sociables. Will you please tell us, Mr. Greeley, what we can do to keep our struggling church from disbanding?"

The editor replied: "Try religion."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Wise Woman of Tekoah

The village of Tekoah (sometimes spelled Tekoa) in Judah is famed not only as the birthplace of the prophet Amos (Amos 1:1), but also as the residence of that "wise woman" who was persuaded by Joab to suggest to King David that he should permit the return of his son Absalom from banishment. The woman told the king that she was a widow, and of her two remaining sons, one had slain the other in a quarrel; while all her relatives were demanding the death of her only surviving son because of this lawless act.

She was ready to forgive him, but could not the king insure his safety from the "revengers of blood?" (II Sam. 14:11). Readily David agreed to do so—whereupon the woman asked him whether he could not show a like mercy to his own son, Absalom, whose position was almost exactly similar since he had brought about the death of his brother Amnon (II Sam. 13:29).

Impressed by the logic of the woman's parable, David recalled Absalom from banishment (II Sam. 14:21).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Come and Dine'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A group of students had motored from San Francisco to Point Lobos State Park, California, for an outing. After lunch, the party found a sheltered spot and spent a profitable hour in some good reading.

Immediately after the reading, one of the party thought of feeding the left-over bread to the sea gulls. All agreed this would be a pleasant thing to do. What followed was surely the high spot of a happy day and a lesson in mercy, gratitude, and grace.

Several sea gulls appeared as soon as the bits of bread were tossed on the ground in front of the picnickers. Surprisingly, the gulls seemed reluctant to accept this hospitality, and all of the party wondered why. Presently the birds departed, but soon returned with another gull, which, it was noted, was unable to use one foot. The several able sea gulls stood about, quite like sentinels, plainly encouraging the unfortunate one to "come and dine."

When it was apparent that this one was satisfied, the others devoured what was left of the crumbs.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Actions of Board

Question: On December 21, in an article entitled "Committees in by-laws," you say: ". . . but a simple local organization . . . delegating administration to an executive board." Do you intend to convey thereby that an executive board ordinarily makes decisions without the body of members having a voice in the matter?

In drafting the constitution of a local body we aimed to make it otherwise, as, for example, providing in Section B: "The executive board transacts the business of the club, subject to the approval of the membership." If the executive board makes decisions and then acts upon their decisions, and then submits said action to the membership for approval, is it not analogous to a boy asking his mother's permission after he has eaten the pie?

Answer: There are certain fundamentals to be kept in thought in considering this question. First and most important is that all authority is vested in the body. Based on this, unless the bylaws specifically and without qualification delegate certain duties to the board, it is also a fundamental that the body has the right to instruct the board and to review and reverse any action of the board. Thus, the statement in Section B above affirms something that would ordinarily be true even though the rule were not included. This does not mean, however, that the board should submit every action for approval; simply that the body may review and instruct if it wishes.

The board would be wise, of course, to submit anything of importance or about which there may be various opinions. That is, it should follow the happy medium between the extremes of no responsibility and too much responsibility. If this particular club meets frequently, such as once or twice a month, and if it wishes to retain to the full its fundamental privilege of discussion and action, it should change the rule in Section B above to: "The executive board transacts the business of the club as directed by the membership. Before taking any action, the board shall submit all proposed action to the membership for approval, with or without recommendations." This is, perhaps, the democratic ideal. Wherever practical it is beneficial. It should be realized, however, that it would make the board little more than a committee for recommending action.

Few organizations meet frequently enough to follow such a plan. For that reason, it is usually found advisable to elect an executive board which has power to take action, subject to direction and revision by the membership. Where organizations meet as infrequently as once a year, even this may be impractical, and it is usually expedient to give the board power to act without qualification.

Success Story

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night.—Franklin.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The waiter laughed when I spoke to him in French. No wonder; he was once my professor at school.

Factual Figuring: 8 (Ethiopia), plus 13 (Haile Selassie), minus 9, times 10 (Addis Ababa), divided by 8 (Badoglio) equals 15.

Letter Changing: MARK, mare, make, lake, LUKE, lure, lore, lorn, loan, Joan, JOHN.

How Many Inches?: Two and one quarter inches. By placing 3 books on a shelf in the order indicated, and placing one's finger on the first page of the first book, and the last page of the last book, the answer will be apparent.

Correct Terms: Calf—cow; kitten—cat; joey—kangaroo; whelp—fox; gosling—goose; parr—salmon; kid—goat; poult—turkey; elver—eel; pullet—hen.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Prospects of a Voyage*

By LE PELLEY

MR. LANEY TELLS ME YE'RE RIGHT SMART LADS, AND ON YER VACATION NOW
YES SIR
MAYBE YE'D WANT TO CRUISE TO THE NORTH WITH ME THIS SEASON —— WELL, DROP IN SOME DAY, LADS, AND WE'LL HAVE A TALK !
THERE ISN'T A CHANCE IN THE WORLD WE COULD GO WITH HIM, IS THERE ?
OUR MOTHERS WOULD NEVER LET US
BUT JUST THE SAME — LET'S GO DOWN AND LOOK AT SAILOR HATS
MEECHUM !

Animal Town—*The Diving Exhibition*

By DUMMER

THIS IS THE SPREAD EAGLE DIVE
NOW WE HAVE THE TWISTING-TURNING, OR CORKSCREW DIVE
THIS, RACKY, IS THE FAMOUS SITTING OR KER-SPLASH DIVE
IT'S SO WARM I WOULDN'T MIND A LITTLE WATER AROUND ME
WATER YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS
BOY! I HAVE MY WISH ALL RIGHT AND IT IS PRETTY NICE AT THAT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"New Instruments of Power"

HUGH S. JOHNSON, known to fame for "cracking down" on "economic Neanderthalers," is not much given to soft phrases or neat qualification of his statements. He goes the whole distance when he says, "Without the vibrant genius of Franklin Roosevelt, the remarkable governmental machine that is being built and planned around him would be the most dangerous on earth."

But the Brookings Institution in Washington makes criticisms of the executive reorganization plan sponsored by President Roosevelt and couches these criticisms in more scholarly exactness with perhaps more specific effect.

The portion of the plan particularly disapproved by the Brookings experts is that which would merge present independent commissions, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission or Tariff Commission, into the general executive departments. This would bring them administratively under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Agriculture or some other Cabinet member.

The very basis for the existence of these commissions is the assumption that they are agencies of Congress, established by Congress to apply general policies laid down by it and responsible to Congress for their actions. Their functions are admittedly a hybrid—partly legislative, partly executive, partly judicial. Their rulings make a kind of administrative law; it is their duty to enforce certain laws; their findings must be arrived at with scrupulous impartiality.

In short, their independence is necessary in order to maintain a government of laws, not of men. The length of the appointments is generally designed to give continuity and consistency to the decisions of the commission so that these will not fluctuate with the change of political administrations, but will embody a policy on which citizens can depend. If that general policy needs changing, it is for Congress, not the commission or a President, to change it.

If these commissions were mere adjuncts or segments of an executive department, dependent on departmental appropriations and orders for the funds and personnel to carry out their work, it is pretty obvious they would be in some degree subject to the Executive or one of his Cabinet members. Such commissions are not intended to be agents of the President, but as the Brookings report says: "In case the President should control their administrative activity, he would almost of necessity also control their policy."

In his message to Congress of Jan. 4, 1936, President Roosevelt asserted that one of the reasons for resentment by "economic autocracy" was that "we have built up new instruments of public power." He went on to argue that:

> In the hands of a people's government this power is wholesome and proper. But in the hands of political puppets of an economic autocracy such power would provide shackles for the liberties of the people.

General Johnson says he is "not much afraid of such a system with President Roosevelt," but shudders to think of it in the hands of some who have helped to design it. Mr. Roosevelt well judged the potentialities of such a machine if the turn of an election should put it into the hands of "political puppets of an economic autocracy." Would the liberties of the people be any safer if such a machine were placed at the disposal of a demagogic political autocracy?

"Within the Law"

GRANTING that President Roosevelt's drive on tax evaders may have an element of political bushwhacking about it, some of the defenses made for the smartness of defeating Uncle Sam in the collection of some millions of dollars which Congress plainly intended should go to the Treasury also need questioning.

One of these is that since many persons of wealth are in sharp disagreement with the activities and purposes to which much of the American governmental revenue is being applied under the New Deal Administration, it is not to be wondered that they will avoid contributing any more than they are actually compelled to.

This may be true as to a choice between two equally legal ways of calculating a tax, and the list of examples in the President's tax message failed to distinguish adequately between cases of fraud punishable under present laws, cases of doubtful legality and cases of entirely legal avoidance. Moreover, where gaps in the law leave uncertainties as to the taxpayer's obligations, there is obviously an obligation on the lawmaking body to close those gaps. But to attempt to justify the elaborate devices, personal holding companies, and so forth, resorted to in some instances is to hold there should be one law for the person who employs high-priced lawyers to invent these stratagems and another law for the person who doesn't or that the collection of taxes is a legal game in which it is perfectly moral to outwit the Government if you can.

It is true that laws and morals do not always coincide, and to some extent true, as J. P. Morgan asserts, that "taxation is a legal question, not a moral one." But laws, whether for taxation or the protection of property, are on an enduring basis only as they undertake to embody justice and morality. Respect for law can be inculcated in no better way than by the example of those most prominently situated.

Learning to Be Friends

LATCHSTRINGS have been out in Cleveland in recent weeks to 100 boys and girls from Berlin. These young people, having attended classes in Greater Cleveland's public schools, will, when they return home, take 100 Cleveland youngsters with them to attend classes in Berlin. During July and August about the same number of boys and girls from England and Germany will exchange visits, and a similar exchange between London and Warsaw is to be arranged if sufficient applications are received.

These visits are examples of a movement whereby, in the past few years, more and more international visitors of high-school age have been welcomed in one country and another. Studying abroad has, of course, become so general as to furnish small cause for comment. But the recent trend of world events again throws its significance into bold relief.

Mark Twain once said: "Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness." And he added: "Broad, wholesome and charitable views of men and things cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one's life." While the radio and newspapers are making it daily more difficult to vegetate in any one corner of the earth, they do not take the place of personal contact with other peoples and countries.

To live in one another's homes, as these exchange groups of young people do, to eat at the same table, perhaps to help in the kitchen together, to go off to school together each morning, and to share the joys of bicycling, hiking and swimming—all this is but to learn that whatever governments are, people are very much alike. It is this natural, normal mingling with our fellows that generates those "broad, wholesome, charitable views of men and things" which are a great need in the world today.

Lott's Creek Sets an Example

HIGH up in the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky, in a deep valley with little tillable soil, where some of the inhabitants still use wooden plows and all laboriously drop their corn by hand, is a settlement called Lott's Creek whose people are setting an example for other Americans. Despite the fact that much of their land is sub-marginal and insufficient to support the 500 families scattered along the valley, no Lott's Creek folk have accepted federal relief.

The other day a mountain teacher's voice came out of remote Lott's Creek and was heard nationally, through the modern miracle of the radio. The ether waves form the valley's only communication with the outside world—aside from the mails which come by muleback over the trails and creek-bed roads. Knott County has no railroad and no modern highways penetrate its fastnesses. Lott's Creek has no roads, no electric lights, and no telephones, except for the single wire which carried the voices of the teacher and her singing neighbors to an adjoining county seat and thence to the outside world. The teacher told Lott's Creek's story.

No industry furnishes occupational opportunity for Lott's Creek. Most of the useful timber has been hewn and hauled away. This is not in the rich coal section. Hillside farms yield little which may be "traded" for sugar, tinned food, or "bolt goods" at the community's single store. Yet, with their few hogs, chickens, bottom land gardens, and forty-five-degree cornfields, the valley dwellers are able to maintain themselves.

Through a community center, to which the elders are attracted by the magic of the only radio in the valley, the teacher, Miss Alice Sloane, hopes to instruct the valley people in making pottery out of native clay or fashioning salable articles from native hardwoods. Fireside industries such as these may help to bring greater material comforts to Lott's Creek. But in the meantime, despite what to many would appear to be dire lack, the mountaineers of Lott's Creek have not extended a mendicant hand to Washington. Theirs is the courage and the self-reliance of their pioneering Anglo-Saxon forebears who settled those hills when the echoes of the Revolution were still resounding.

COLLEGE GRADUATES have every right in the world to consider that the world is their oyster, just so long as they remember that they are graduating in a month that has no "r" in it.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE in Boston is to have a bath, and it will cost $21,869. At this price the taxpayers are hoping that it won't become an old Custom House custom.

The Court, Objectively

Book News of the Day

THE Supreme Court is neither a rubber stamp for mobocracy nor a legal yardstick operating in a vacuum. As Mr. Dooley said, it follows the "illiction" returns, but with becoming dignity and useful tardiness. The judges are guardians of a living law, the Constitution, and throughout the Republic's history they have had the statesmanship to avoid petrifying the legal framework of a growing and dynamic nation.

> The trend of judicial doctrine . . . is decisively influenced by those forces which create the distinctive social environment and the political complexion of every period. There have been exasperating lags on the part of the judiciary and recurrent headlong clashes with the other two branches of the government. But if we take the long view and examine the history of the Supreme Court in its entirety, we cannot but admit that it has translated the political will into constitutional terms with remarkable fidelity and has developed the Constitution by incorporating in it the temper of successive periods in the nation's history.

This is the conclusion of Dean Alfange in THE SUPREME COURT AND THE NATIONAL WILL (Doubleday Doran. $2.50). It is well documented by case after case organized with clarifying and telling effect. It has been well documented before by other histories of the Supreme Court such as Warren's famous "Supreme Court in United States History" and Charles Beard's works, but never to our knowledge so pointedly.

Because he has written with much current popular misunderstanding of the court and its present functioning in mind and possibly because he has a genius for temperate, reasoned lucidity, the author has provided a book which will be most useful to the reader seeking light on today's great constitutional controversies. He not only explains and illustrates the periods in the court's history which have been distinguished by certain judicial doctrines—usually those of the Chief Justice, as with Marshall—but he has used the past to illuminate the present, dealing topically with today's questions while avoiding today's temptation to write a polemic against the court or against the New Deal.

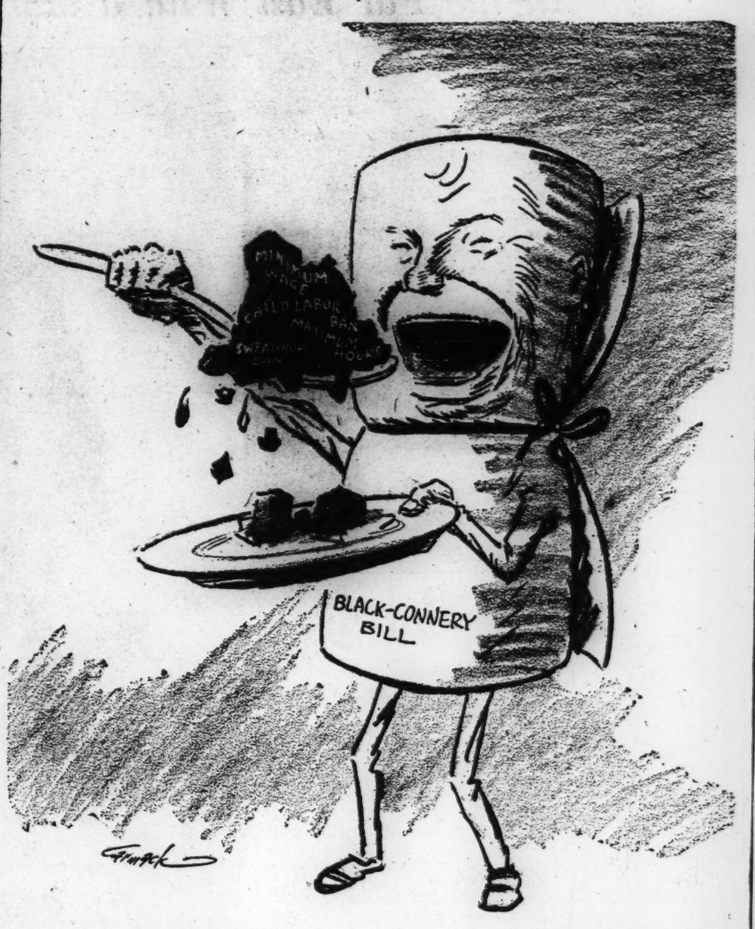
Only good will come from Americans' obtaining an objective and historical view of the court such as this book affords. It will be helpful in the present situation. For instance, citizens have wondered about five-to-four decisions. They have been told that the court has reversed itself thirty times. They need to be shown that reversal can happen without coercion and with complete integrity. The process is only that of a minority becoming a majority, and no one doubts that the minority of yesterday is just as patriotic in its view of the Constitution, just as honest in its legal learning, as the minority of today.

The country will be no worse off for knowing that, as Justice Brandeis said, "The court bows to the lessons of experience and the force of better reasoning." Or, as Chief Justice Hughes said, to new economic conditions that have intervened.

As Mr. Alfange points out, the court "can thus help to bring about social change by consent and, at the same time, preserve the framework, the machinery and the *habit* of free government."

D. M. R.

Dishing Up More Than He Can Chew?



Valle Dulcis, Only Capital on the Rhine

IT SEEMS odd that the noble river which is a liquid symphony from its gurgling start high in the Engadine snows to its placid roll through Holland to the North Sea, should support upon its banks only one national capital and that an obscure one scarcely known to the world. Valle Dulcis, contracted to Vaduz, is that capital and it centers the life of the tiny Graustarkian principality of Liechtenstein lying between Switzerland and Austria. This "Sweet Valley" derives its name from the old Romansch language which lingered here until a century ago and still lingers in the near-by Engadine. A glance at the map of Liechtenstein shows numerous other names derived from the same fading language—Gafadura, Bargella, Lavena, Samina. There is an obviously Latin heritage about these names in a region where German is spoken for many miles about in all directions.

I entered the principality by a post autobus from the Swiss village of Trübbach on the left bank of the Rhine. Having crossed the old wooden bridge, startlingly similar to those of Vermont and New Hampshire, I knew myself to be in Liechtenstein though there were no border formalities whatever. At the first Liechtenstein village, however, by name Balzers, I was subjected to a formality stranger than any I had yet experienced. I was politely requested to get out and wash my shoes in what appeared to be a pan of muddy water. As everyone else was good-naturedly performing the same operation I followed suit, though mystified. Since my shoes had been much cleaner before than after this operation I expressed my astonishment to one of the other passengers, who explained that some supposed malady threatened the cattle of the valley and this was a precaution against its spread. It had not yet reached Vaduz and strenuous efforts were being made to stop the invader at Balzers. After these ablutions, which inevitably called forth sallies of wit from fellow-passengers, the bus was allowed to continue its journey northward to the little capital.

Vaduz, in spite of its proud status, is wholly unspoiled. Its only connection with the outside world is by autobus. The simple functions of government are carried on in the Government House, a cheerful little structure, bright with mosaics, which happily does not attempt a grand architectural manner. Its porch is draped with bicycles on which high officials have ridden to work. On its steps the Regierungschef (the prince's chief deputy) is as likely as not chatting with a passing teamster or with a waiter from the Hotel Adler. There is nothing distinguished about the capital of Liechtenstein. It is a clean, well-kept, Swiss-Austrian village of 1400 inhabitants, its one notable feature being the prince's castle, Schloss Vaduz, soaring high above the Sweet Valley on a bold eminence.

This castle is the only one on the Rhine now occupied by a reigning monarch. It commands a view of the prince's entire realm, excepting only the lost Samina valley reached by a lofty mountain road. It has all the earmarks of feudalism, walls ten to twenty feet thick, a moat, a drawbridge, solid stone bastions, towers, a dungeon keep. But it is not a ruin or a semi-ruin. The late Prince Johann, being possessed of excellent taste, restored it to practical habitability without in the slightest degree spoiling its medieval charm. The interior is a standing tribute to good taste. Many castles have been ruined by restoration but Schloss Vaduz is a delight to the eye.

Walls and ceilings of knotty fir from the Engadine set off rich hangings and rugs. Iron grill work and tapestry enhance the halls. Even the electric elevator is so cleverly camouflaged and tucked away out of sight that it is not an offense to the eye. The castle guardian, who has a bent for humor, told me solemnly that this elevator dates from the fourteenth century, and I felt half inclined to believe him.

To the oldest part of Liechtenstein, on the saddle of the 8000-foot mountains separating the Rhine Valley and the Samina Valley, I climbed one day and there encountered, in the person of a lonely cowherd, a future American citizen. When he found that I was an American he almost literally fell on my neck, for it was the great desire of his life, which he hoped soon to fulfill, to go to California and become a dairyman in the Golden State. It is an odd quirk of our immigration laws that tiny Liechtenstein, with 11,000 inhabitants all told, has the quota allowance of 100 immigrants each year, precisely the same as Australia with its 6,700,000 inhabitants and China with its 400,000,000, so it is relatively easy for Liechtensteiners to enter the United States. It is even highly possible that this hearty peasant whom I met on the mountain saddle so high above the Rhine is even now on his way to the promised land. He will see things there to dazzle his rustic eyes but nothing more gorgeously beautiful and striking than the pocket-sized land which he is leaving.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Enough

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We may regret the sentimentality and sensationalism which centered on Château de Candé and were reflected in extravagantly detailed and silly newspaper reports spread over half the earth. We may feel that when the Duke of Windsor left office he ceased to be a subject of legitimate international political interest. Yet in the very act of casting off the cares of state he attached to himself and to the woman for whom he surrendered the throne a degree of human interest which makes him still a figure of importance in the world.

The emotional interest in the former King has perhaps made the British Government and the Anglican Church more careful than generous. The steps to bar films and to prevent a church marriage—whatever their justification—have not expressed the confidence and tolerance Britain generally manifests. Probably a larger view will prevail as some of the bitterness of the abdication wears off. This will be so particularly if the Duke continues to conduct himself with the dignity and delicacy that has so far marked his exile, and if foolish folk abandon fantastic talk of restoration.

Marriage should end this story in so far as excessive public interest is concerned. The couple should be allowed the privacy which was denied the Lindberghs. The Duke of Windsor should cease to be a figure of romantic interest. As that happens any political interest which may still attach to him will end.

M. R.

Boston, Mass.

"After Armament—What?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor's series of articles, "After Armament—What?" are timely and enlightening, and all such efforts to expose the futility of the heaping up of armaments by the nations are highly praiseworthy.

I would like to refer to a passage in the first article of this series, which reads: "The arms race can only lead to war, say its opponents, and war settles nothing. This is not the view of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini." This statement came as a surprise to me, inasmuch as I had just read a number of Adolf Hitler's speeches made since he became Chancellor of the German Reich, so I reread some of them and nowhere did I find a statement by him which might be taken to mean that he believes war would settle any international difficulty. On the contrary, I found numerous passages which would lead to the opposite conclusion, and quote some of these:

"No new European war could improve the unsatisfactory conditions of the present day. On the contrary, the application of violence of any kind in Europe could have no favorable effect upon the political or economic position which exists today. Even if a fresh European act of violence had a decisive result, the ultimate effect would be to increase the disturbance of European equilibrium and thus in one manner or another sow the seed of future conflicts and complications. . . .

"The German Government wishes to come to a peaceful agreement with other nations on all difficult questions. They know that in any military action in Europe, even if completely successful, the sacrifice would be out of all proportion to any possible gains." (Speech of May 17, 1933.)

"First and foremost, we know that all the feelings of tension arising out of false territorial delimitations or from the disparity between populations and room in Europe cannot be solved by war. We hope, however, that human insight will aid in relieving the severity of the condition and removing friction by means of gradual evolutionary development and peaceful collaboration. . . .

"I believe . . . we must not neglect to work harder than ever for European collaboration and to seek new paths in the endeavor to find a solution of these problems such as may be of advantage to all." (Speech of March 7, 1936.)

"In our relations to the world, we wish, having clearly before our eyes the sacrifices of the war, to be the champions of a peace which shall finally heal those wounds from which all are suffering." (Speech of May 21, 1933.)

Chicago, Ill. G. S.

Vacations by Decree

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The admirers of Snubs were right. Their letters, however, while having my complete sympathy, inspire me to come to the defense of what used to be a favorite spot of mine in our paper, a column I used to turn to, on the days it appeared, even before the comic strips.

It must be over two years since I started looking in vain, and with ever diminishing hope, for the column called "Bookman's Holiday." Mr. Sloper's name appears now and then at the end of some serious article, but the poor man has not had a vacation in goodness knows when! I miss his holidays. Where else can one find that salty honesty and downrightness? H. L.

Redington, Ariz.

[Editor's Note.—The Bookman is already steaming toward Europe for a vacation, and his "Critic's Holiday" will appear early in July.]

The Wide Horizon

How London Looks at Spain

By Livingston Hartley

[First of Two Articles]

BRITISH "neutrality" toward the struggle in Spain is hard to understand from Washington or New York. We see the Spanish Army making war on the Spanish Republic, seeking to overthrow parliamentary institutions, while England, the "Mother of Parliaments," fails to utilize her undoubted legal right to furnish assistance to the recognized, freely elected Government of Spain.

We see, furthermore, the ominous intervention of the Fascist powers, obviously designed to create a Spanish satellite which will be a constant threat to the Mediterranean artery of the British Empire. Yet the London Government maintains an impartial attitude toward both Left and Right, and takes the lead in successive efforts to restrict foreign intervention in the Spanish war.

The impartiality of the British Government is real, despite popular impressions to the contrary. The naval protection of food ships destined for the starving Basque population, for instance, is strictly in accordance with international law, since it stops outside the three-mile limit. Refusal to allow rebel interference with British shipping on the high seas also follows accepted legal precedents, since the Franco Government has not been granted belligerent status, and hence has no right to stop foreign ships outside territorial waters. It may be noted that the protection afforded by the Royal Navy always stops three miles away from the Spanish coast.

* * *

The British people are divided on the Spanish issue. Many liberal and labor elements react toward it like most Americans, as is shown by the strong denunciations of General Franco and his barbaric use of organized "frightfulness" against harmless civilians and women and children which have echoed in Parliament and the London press. Many conservatives and leaders in "the City," on the other hand, show a leaning toward the rebels which seems surprising to an American. These last groups pull unusual weight at the present time, since the British Government is now so strongly conservative.

But these divisions do not seem sufficient to explain a British course toward Spain which seems so damaging to democratic institutions and to British imperial security. There must be some fundamental reasons for this course. Inquiry in London seems to show more than one reason.

The first is already well known, a national desire to prevent the war in Spain from engulfing Europe. This desire leads to a Spanish policy of "safety first" while British rearmament is only just getting under way, coupled with a belief that a stronger Britain will somehow be able to cope in the end with any unfavorable future consequences.

* * *

Berlin and Rome have intervened officially in Spain by dispatching there expeditionary forces of trained "volunteers." The Italian forces, in particular, contain divisions of the regular army, and use Italian generals and even Italian flags. Any attempt of the British and French Governments to match them man for man would obviously create an open international conflict, which could easily spread beyond the borders of Spain.

The British, divided on the Spanish issue, would not have undertaken such military intervention in any case. They have not stopped there, however, but have succeeded in persuading the Government of France to adopt a similar policy, at the cost of seeing Fascist intervention far overshadow that which comes from the Left. The policy of Paris is vital here, since France has the geographic and military means to decide the Spanish conflict at any time, if she would face the risks.

The second reason is not generally understood in the United States. It springs from a fundamental British attitude toward government which is somewhat removed from the corresponding attitude of the average American. When Americans think of Spain, they think of freedom and liberty and the right of every people to elect the type of government they desire. The British are swayed by these considerations also, but give first place to another political condition—order.

Mirror of World Opinion

Surrealism

AFTER a visit to a surrealist art exhibit, I have a burning desire to go out and pet a hound dog. I want to touch something sane and sensible and wholesome and sound and human, like a hound dog. . . .

The surrealists can't get over their surprise at the content of the unsieved stream of human consciousness and they think they're brilliant for painting a lily, a revolver, a pair of garters and a doughnut on the same canvas. This isn't something new in art. It's arrested development.

You can't kid surrealist art; it is self-kidding. You can't kid people who paint . . . Mrs. Martin Johnson surrounded by wild dithers, or six safaris which don't know which way to turn, or an alarm clock relaxed on a piece of liver. This is all easy jabberwock . . . on canvas. . . .

I want to go out and pet a hound dog.—*Don Herold* in *Scribner's* (New York).